The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8810.--VOL. LIV. FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th instant, Mrs. W. H. Mackenzie, junior, of a daughter.

On the 16th instant, at No. 8, Dynevor-terrace, Hyde Park East, the wife of Nicholas J. Skottowe, Esq., commander of the P. and O. Co.'s mail steam ship Ellora, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th instant, at Kamaruka, the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. L. Knight, Charles Tarlton, third son of Rev. H. T. Stiles, of Windsor, to Catherine Elizabeth, third daughter of Henry Wren, Esq., of Taragandia, Bega.

On the 9th instant, at Trinity Church, Melbourne, by the Rev. R. N. Woollaston, George O'Malley Clarke, Esq., only son of G. T. Clarke, Esq., of Penrith, New South Wales, to Margaret, widow of the late Captain J. L. Wilkie, 12th Regiment, and second daughter of the late Charles Maclachlan, Esq., of Tasmania. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd May, at Milton, Kent, England, Elizabeth Glue, mother of J. C. Glue, aged 71 years.

On the 11th June last, at his residence, Roseberry Villa, Tuffnell Park, near London, Edward Wrench, Esq., aged 69 years.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, Belvidere House, Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo, in the 22nd year of her age, after a protracted illness, Annie Mansfield, the beloved wife of George B. Mansfield.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO EUROPE, via TORRES STRAITS and BATAVIA, calling at GLADSTONE, Bowen (Port Denison), and Somerset (Cape York). The Colonial Mail Contract Steamship HERO, 1200 tons, Captain Thomas Logan, having completed repairs, will be dispatched From BRISBANE for BATAVIA, on MONDAY, August 20th. For freight, passage, and all particulars, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 348, George-street.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited).

NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELDS. For HOKITIKA, GREY, NELSON, WELLINGTON, and PORT COOPER, Taking passengers for TARANAKI, CLAUD HAMILTON, J. Hagley, commander, On SATURDAY, August 18th, at 4 p.m.

For AUCKLAND direct, AUCKLAND, H. Harris, commander, With the English Mails. THIS DAY, Friday, August 17th, at noon.

ENGLAND via PANAMA, RAKAIA, 1500 tons, 400-horse power, S. H. Wright, Commander. For PANAMA, via WELLINGTON, N. Z., SATURDAY, September 1st, at 3 p.m. Passengers can proceed by this route to all parts of America, California, Valparaiso, the West Indies, &c. Also via France, to all parts of the Continent.

GOLD AND SPECIE. Freight delivered at the Bank of England. Twenty shillings per cent. H. B. BENSON, General Manager. Grafton Wharf, August 9th.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP, LADY BOWEN, T. A. Lake, commander, will be dispatched TO-MORROW, 18th instant, at 5 o'clock p.m., for BRISBANE and IPSWICH. For further particulars apply to W. WESTGARTH, Manager. Q. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS FOR THE MANNING RIVER. The A. S. N. Co. having been prevented sending a steamer to above port of late, in consequence of the shallowness of the water on the bar, hope to be able to resume their regular trips shortly, hearing that the navigation of the entrance is now improving. See future advertisements. SAMUEL CLARK, Manager. A. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE. — ALEXANDRA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.30.

To ADELAIDE via MELBOURNE, en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—ALEXANDRA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.30.

To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, MONDAY MORNING, at 7.

To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, THURSDAY MORNING, at 7.

To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday and forwarded per COLLAROY, on MONDAY MORNING.

To BRISBANE. — FLORENCE IRVING, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 5.

To MARYBOROUGH. — EAGLE, THURSDAY, AFTERNOON, at 5.

To ROCKHAMPTON. — SAXONIA (for passengers only), THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5.

To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

To PIONEER RIVER.—BALCLUTHA will take cargo to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON per TINONEE.

To CLEVELAND BAY, via GLADSTONE and PORT DENISON. — BOOMERANG, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5.

From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 21st instant.

From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—TINONEE, about WEDNESDAY, 22nd instant.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing. SAMUEL CLARK, Manager. A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 8th September inclusive.

From SYDNEY to MORPETH. PATERSON, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m. MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.

Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST on THURSDAYS; PATERSON Township on MONDAYS.

Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.

From MORPETH to SYDNEY. MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m. PATERSON, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m. F. J. THOMAS, Manager. Offices—foot of Market-street.

CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND S. N. CO.'S Steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, 24 hours after arrival. C. WISEMAN, Manager. Offices—Commercial Wharf, King-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship AGNES IRVING, for GRAFTON, Clarence River, via Newcastle, on FRIDAY, at 10 p.m. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN. S.S. TASMANIA, John Clinch, commander, will leave the Grafton Wharf, on or about MONDAY, 27th instant, at 4 p.m.

Saloon £8
Return ticket, available 4 months 13
Steerage 4

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 100, Pitt-street.

WOGONGA (GULF DIGGINGS).—The fine ketch ÆOLUS, Reid, master, will sail punctually on SATURDAY, at noon. Apply J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—EUROKA is receiving cargo. Freight, passage, apply Market Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, going to Blackwall.—OCTOROON. Freight, Rodham and Blair's Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, going to Pelican Tree and Lismore.—Schooner ATALANTA will receive cargo on and after WEDNESDAY next, 22nd. For freight or passage apply to Captain on board, Cowper Whf.

FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner MAID OF RIVERTON, Captain Burns, CLEARS at the Customs on SATURDAY next. Has room for a few tons of light freight. For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FIRST VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner SALAMANDER, J. Mathieson, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.—The swift and commodious steamers BLACK SWAN, EMU, PELICAN, or COURIER, from Patent Slip Wharf, bottom of Erskine-street, DAILY.

To COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and GLADESVILLE (nearest wharf to the Asylum), 7, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, 5, 5.45 p.m.

To RYDE, 7, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, and 5 p.m.

To PARRAMATTA, 9 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.

From PARRAMATTA, 7 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.

From RYDE, at 7.40, 8.40, 11.40; 1.40, 3.40, and 4.25

From GLADESVILLE, at 8, 9, 12; 2, 4, 4 45, and 6.40

From HUNTER'S HILL, at a quarter-past these hours.

Fares, at the lowest rates, as advertised.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Extra Trips.—On and after MONDAY, the 27th instant, an extra steamer will ply between Parramatta and Sydney, leaving the Patent Slip Wharf at 6 a.m., and starting from Parramatta at 8 a.m. Patent Slip Wharf, off Erskine-street, 11th August.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

KIAMA.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

SHOALHAVEN.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

ULLADULLA.—Comerang, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.

MORUYA.—Comerang, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.

CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, on MONDAY, at noon.

MERIMBULA.—Kiama, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and TARBAN CREEK, nearest Wharf to the ASYLUM and GLADESVILLE. — STEAMERS, THIS DAY, from END OF KING-STREET, 7, 8.50, 10.30, 12.30, 4.20, 6. From TARBAN, calling at HUNTER'S HILL, 8, 9.50, 11.15, 1.50, 5, 6 50.

On SATURDAY, from King-street, 1 instead of 12.30, and extra trips to HUNTER'S HILL, 2.45 and 11 p.m., returning 3.30 and 11.30.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on MONDAY, 20th August. Commercial Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The clipper schooner VISTULA, J. Paton, commander (now hourly expected), will, on arrival, have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 66, New Pitt-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The favourite regular trader SPARTAN, J. W. Vanderverd, commander, will be dispatched with her usual punctuality. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The barque CAMDEN, Captain Brown, is now fast filling up, and will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

ONLY VESSEL for DUNEDIN direct.—The clipper schooner, SARAH PILE, W. R. Yull, master, loading at Campbell's Wharf, will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW. For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 66, Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. Nearing, commander (now hourly expected), will be ready to receive cargo within three days after arrival, and will have her usual dispatch. For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR JAVA.—The Dutch ship NIEUWE WATERWEG, 1188 tons register, F. Heymeriks, commander, will be dispatched about the end of this month. For light freight or passage apply to BLIGH, HARBOTTLE, and CO.; or T. G. SAWKINS.

FOR LONDON direct.—The well-known and favourite first class Aberdeen clipper ship WOOLLOOMOOLOO, 620 tons register, Archibald Donald, commander, having nearly the whole of her dead weight, and a portion of her wool engaged, and being a small vessel, will meet with quick dispatch. Wool received at Talbot's Stores. For freight or passage apply to Captain DONALD, on board, at Circular Quay; or LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—Ex Alexandra, 6th instant, Q 846—50 cases bottled fruit; ex City of Melbourne, 13th instant, Q 958—50 cases ditto. Consigned to Order. Consignees will please take notice that these goods are lying on this wharf, and unless removed To-Day, they will be bonded at their risk and expense. SAMUEL CLARK, Manager. A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

SHIP OCTAVIA, from Adelaide.—The CONSIGNEES of 3000 bags flour, marked J. Hart and Co., are hereby noticed that if ENTRY is not passed by 12 o'clock THIS DAY, the same will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense. F. BRISTOW, Master.

SHIP NIEUWE WATERWEG.—All ACCOUNTS against the above ship are to be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned before the 17th instant, or they will not be recognised. BLIGH, HARBOTTLE, and CO.

FOR SALE, the beautiful first-class teak-built brig AFRICAN MAID, 148 tons register, carries a large cargo on a light draught, and sails very fast; well found in all requisites, coppered, and thoroughly repaired a few months since. For inventory and all particulars apply to Captain CRAIB, on board; or to H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

WANTED, to CHARTER for six or twelve months, a VESSEL of 500 tons burthen, for New Zealand. Also, to PURCHASE a VESSEL of same size, of moderate draft of water. JOSEPH WARD and CO., 348, George-street.

CHARTER.—WANTED, to Charter a VESSEL, for the conveyance of coals from Newcastle to Manukau, N. Z. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTER.—Wanted, VESSELS to convey coal from NEWCASTLE to the INDIAN and MOLUCCOS ARCHIPELAGOS. W. H. ELDRED, Exchange-corner.

FREIGHT to MELBOURNE Wanted for 100 tons grain. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

TO COASTERS.—FREIGHT (timber), from Brisbane Water. Apply W. JOLLY and CO.

TENDERS for Repairs of the Ship Anglo-Indian will be received up to 23rd instant. For specification apply to Captain ROCHFORT, on board; or to W. H. ELDRED, Exchange-corner.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY. NOTICE is hereby given, that BRANCHES of this Bank are now OPENED for the transaction of all usual banking business, at

Berrima
Bombala
Inverell, New England
Kempsey, Macleay River
Mudgee
Shoalhaven
Gunnedah, Namoi River
Narrabri, ditto.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager. Sydney, 25th July, 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney will be held on FRIDAY, the 17th day of August instant, at the Head Office of the Company, in George-street, Sydney, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of obtaining their sanction and authority for the Board of Directors to make application to the Parliament of New South Wales for an Act to amend an Act passed in the 11th year of her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Proprietors of a certain Banking Company called the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney," and for other purposes therein mentioned, by repealing the sixth, seventh, and seventeenth sections of the said last-mentioned Act, and substituting others in lieu thereof; and to enable the said Company to increase its capital and to carry on its further operations, and for other purposes. By order of the Board, ROBERT NAPIER, Manager. Sydney, 1st August, 1866.

HAWKESBURY RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The above Company are desirous of purchasing a small steamer fit to carry goods and passengers between Windsor and Sydney. Good carrying capacity, speed, and light draught of water indispensable. For further particulars apply to JAMES ASCOUGH, Secretary pro tem. Windsor, August 13th.

RANDWICK CEMETERY.—A MEETING of the Residents and Landowners of Coogee will be held, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the Picnic Hotel, at 7.30, for the purpose of adopting a petition to the Government against the proposed drainage from the cemetery towards the sea. Should this work be carried out, the only fresh water stream available for the use of the inhabitants of Coogee will be polluted, and their properties rendered valueless. CHAS. MOORE.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

WANTED, THOMAS RENWICK, formerly of Newcastle-upon Tyne, in England, a cork cutter by trade, who left Newcastle for Australia about the year 1852, and was last heard of at the Ballarat Diggings by a letter from that place in October, 1855. Or if he be dead, any information will be thankfully received by communicating with Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT, Builder, 18, High Bridge; or Mr. EDWARD ROBSON, Accountant, 8, Grainger-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His last known address was at Mr. MILLER'S, Publican, Glasgow Arms, George-street, Sydney.

BEST, KIDDERMINSTER.—The address of ARNOLD JOHN BEST and WILLIAM BUTLER BEST, formerly of Kidderminster, England, is required. They left England for Sydney, in or about the year 1854, in the Marco Polo. They took with them letters of introduction to Dr. Ross, Independent Minister at Sydney, and called at his house on their arrival, and have not since been heard of by their friends. One was brought up as a farmer and the other as a druggist. Information to be forwarded to to Messrs. REECE and HARRIS, Solicitors, of Birmingham, England; or to Mr. W. H. REECE, Solicitor, 14, Buckingham-street, Strand, London.

IF THE GENTLEMAN who came from Greenock, Scotland, with a letter addressed for Miss Charlotte Brown, would be kind enough to call or send his address to No. 151, Kent-street North.

MARY CONNER.—Your sister, wishes to see you, as she is dying; and if you will come all expenses will be paid. Apply KATE SEW, 407, Pitt-street, Sydney.

STANDRING, HENRY SAMUEL, who left London in June, 1861, for Australia, and was last heard of in Sydney. Your Mother died in March last, and you are requested to communicate with WILLIAM RICHARD HALEY, 109, George-row, Neckinger Road, Bermondsey, Surrey, in order that you may receive the residue of her property.

TO Mrs. THOMAS MOORE. — Your Brother, HENRY PARSONS, is anxious to hear from you, as your father is dead. Last heard of at Mount Victoria.

E. C.—Mr. GLASSON, Wheelwright, wishes to see you particularly.

WRECKS' RELIEF FUND.—APPLICATIONS for relief may be forwarded for immediate consideration, to the undersigned. The Committee will require the following particulars from applicants:— The relationship of the applicant to the person lost by the recent wrecks. Name of vessel. If widow, state what family is left without provision for their support, their number, ages, and sex. If children—who have lost both parents, and are now depending for support upon other relations—particulars of relationship, if any. The Committee will require all applications to be certified by two magistrates, or a minister of religion and one householder. R. T. MOODIE, JAMES POWELL, Secretaries. 8, Custom House Buildings, Circular Quay.

WRECKS RELIEF COMMITTEE. SUBSCRIPTION LISTS, bearing the signature of one of the Secretaries, may be obtained upon application, and it is requested that subscribers will be careful to place their names upon lists only so signed. ROBERT T. MOODIE, JAMES POWELL, Joint Secretaries. Custom House-buildings, Circular Quay.

WRECKS RELIEF COMMITTEE.—It is requested that all communications be addressed to either of the undersigned, at No. 8, Custom House-buildings, Sydney. ROBERT T. MOODIE, JAMES POWELL, Joint Secretaries.

NEW SOUTH WALES TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—How to secure £500 (five hundred pounds) by the payment of five shillings per week.—Mr. B. SHORT, Sydney Agent to the Australian Mutual Provident Society, will deliver a LECTURE on the subject of Life Assurance, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY next, the 17th August. The attendance of ladies as well as gentlemen is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at half-past 7, by James Pemell, Esq., M.L.A. Admission free.

SOUTH SYDNEY and ST. GEORGE'S COMPANIES.—Committee MEETING TO-NIGHT, at 8. Prize Shooting To-morrow, at 2.30. Free ammunition at Sergeant Murphy's. JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Australia, 390, E.C.—Emergency MEETING, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7.

GARRICK DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—Important Meeting, This Evening, at 7.30 sharp. A. M. Brooks, Sec.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ATLAS INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—A Sale of the Right to receive Advances upon Shares will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September next, at half-past 3 p.m., at the Society's Office, 309, George-street. By order of the Board of Directors, J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

THE ATLAS INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with Rule VI., section 10, a Distribution by ballot of Unpurchased Shares will take place at the Society's Office, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September next, at half-past 3 p.m. By order of the Board of Directors. August 16. J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The Examination for the DEGREE of LL.B. will take place at the close of Michaelmas Term.

SUBJECTS:

"The Province, Principles, and Progress of Jurisprudence."

"Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, Books 2, 3, 5, 6."

"May's Constitutional History of England, Chapters 5, 6, 11."

Candidates for the Degrees of LL.D. or LL.B. are requested to communicate their names to the Registrar. H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

GOVERNMENT VACCINATION.—Free to all classes.—The undersigned Vaccinates children DAILY, at his residence, 463, Pitt-street South, from 2 to 4 p.m.; and in all parts of the city and suburbs, by appointment. W. BELL, Surgeon, and Government Vaccinator.

TENDERS Wanted, for the supply of the following STORES, to the Sydney Female Refuge, Pitt-street South, from 1st September to 31st December, 1866.

Beef, very best
Mutton, ditto
Soap
Soda
Starch
Groceries
Coal
Firewood.

For further particulars apply at the Institution, or to the undersigned, to whom tenders must be sent on or before the 28th instant. THOMAS SMITH, Hon. Sec. St. Barnabas Parsonage, Glebe.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required by noon of SATURDAY, September 1st, for the erection and completion of two houses, with shops, in King-street. All particulars may be obtained on and after 20th instant, C. Mayes, architect, 394, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on the 23rd instant for the erection of a VILLA at Burwood. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, 7, Vickery's Chambers, Pitt-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully returns his sincere and grateful thanks to his friends and customers for the kind support and patronage with which they have favoured him during the long period he has been in the Cabinet and Upholstery trade, and begs to inform them that, having determined to relinquish the business entirely, he has transferred the Goodwill and remainder of his superior stock of Furniture, &c., to his Son-in-law and late Partner, Mr. R. T. CARTER, jun., who has entered into co-partnership with Mr. JAMES LAWSON, of the late firm of Lawson and Cadell, and, on behalf of the new firm, respectfully solicits the continuance of that patronage and favour which he is proud to acknowledge he has received. JOHN HILL. Woolloomooloo, August 1, 1866.

In connection with the above announcement, the undersigned beg respectfully to inform the customers of the late firm of Messrs. John Hill and Co., and the public generally, that they have secured the services of the most experienced workmen lately in the employ of the old firm, and are now prepared to execute any orders with which they may be favoured with dispatch and in the most satisfactory manner; and hope, by strict integrity and attention, to merit the patronage kindly solicited on their behalf by Mr. John Hill. LAWSON and CARTER, Cabinet-makers, Upholsterers, Furniture Brokers, and Valuators, 15, Jamison-street, Sydney (at the rear of the London Chartered Bank, George-street).

IN THE ESTATE of FRANCIS OAKES, late of Parramatta, Esquire, deceased.—All persons having CLAIMS upon the above estate are desired to send same to the offices of the undersigned, on or before the 28th instant. ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, Sydney.

NOTICE is hereby given that application is intended to be made to the Parliament of New South Wales, in the present session, for and on behalf of ROBERT CAMPBELL, formerly of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, but now residing at Buscot Park, in the county of Berks, in England, Esquire, for leave to bring in a bill to abolish a certain back lane, sixteen feet wide, leading from Elizabeth-street to Phillip-street, in the city of Sydney, between allotments numbers twenty-two and fifteen of section number one hundred and four, of the said city of Sydney, and allotments numbers sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one of the said section number one hundred and four, and so much of a certain other back lane sixteen feet wide, leading out of the said first mentioned back lane in a southerly direction, as is comprised within the distance of thirty-one feet from its junction, with the said first mentioned back lane, and to abolish all rights of way over the same, and to vest the fee simple and inheritance of the lands forming the said first mentioned back lane, and the said portion of the said secondly mentioned back lane in the said Robert Campbell, his heirs and assigns, free from all rights of way now existing therein, and to create and dedicate to the public in perpetuity in lieu of and in exchange for the said rights of way so to be abolished as aforesaid, and the vesting of the said lands in the said Robert Campbell as aforesaid and in consideration thereof a public lane or street of the uniform width of twenty feet from Elizabeth-street aforesaid to Phillip-street aforesaid, through allotments numbers twenty-three and fourteen of the said section number one hundred and four, commencing in Elizabeth-street at a point two feet southerly from the south-west corner of the said allotment number twenty-two, and continued to Phillip-street at a point one foot southerly from the south-east corner of the said allotment number fifteen, and to divest from the said Robert Campbell, his heirs and assigns, all right and title in or to the lands over which such last-mentioned public lane or street is to be formed. Dated the 17th day of August, 1866. WANT and WANT, 142, Pitt-street, Sydney, Solicitors for the bill.

IN THE WILL of BATHSHEBA GHOST, late of the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, widow, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the above named Bathsheba Ghost may be granted unto MATTHEW HENRY STEPHEN, and HUGH HOUSTON, both of the city of Sydney, Esquires, the executors named in the said Will. Dated this 17th day of August, A.D. 1866. JOHN SMITH, Proctor for the said Executors, 18, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—Mr. ADOLF H. L. BEHN, born in Liverpool, and afterwards residing in Jork, in Hanover, is anxiously desired by his family to come and claim his legacy.

NOTICE.—If CHARLES ROBINSON, S. INSKIP, and — COCKING do not remove their boxes within fourteen days from this, they will be sold to pay storage. G. LOCK, Bay-street, Glebe. August 8th.

LOST, on Surry Hills, an Ermine BOA. Finder rewarded. Mrs. ANDERSON, Baptist street.

LOST, Door KEY, labelled "House in Jamison-street." Reward if desired. Apply 18, Elizabeth-st. North.

LOST, from the residence of Sergeant Green, 499, Crown-street, Surry Hills, on the 14th, one white Poodle PUP, with reddish ears. Reward given.

LOST, from the corner of Market and Elizabeth streets, Black Newfoundland PUP, three white feet, white blaze down face, white under breast. Whoever will bring the same to Albion Hotel will receive 10s reward.

LOST, a fawn-colour BLOODHOUND BITCH, black face; answers to the name Flora; had on collar for 1865. Any person bringing her to Mr. BATESON, Fitzroy Hotel, William-st., Woolloomooloo, will be rewarded.

LOST, between the School of Arts and Domain, on Wednesday night last, a ladies' Gold Lever WATCH, made by Sewell, of Liverpool, with a light chain attached thereto. The finder will be liberally rewarded on application to Mr. EDWARD A. LEVY, 261, Elizabeth-street.

CHEQUES LOST.—The Public are CAUTIONED against negotiating the following Cheques, payment having been stopped at the bank:—H. Priestly on the Commercial Bank, in favour of Chadwick and Co., £5 15s.; J. Frazer and Co., in favour of Chadwick and Co., £1 9s. 3d. Reward given to the finder on their being returned to CHADWICK and CO., Liverpool-street.

TUMBLER PIGEONS STOLEN.—£3 Reward.—Stolen, on the 15th instant, 47 PIGEONS. The above reward will be paid to any party who may give such information that will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves. EDWIN BANGHAM, Double Bay.

HALF-SOVEREIGN given on a 'bus for 6d, to F. E. SLOPER, Woolloomooloo.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—GREAT SALE OF COLEBROOKDALE CASTINGS.—The Public are respectfully informed that the whole of these beautiful goods, consisting principally of garden seats, flower stands, brackets, hat and umbrella stands, flower trainers, &c., are now ON VIEW at the Rooms of the undersigned. BEADLEY and NEWTON, Auctioneers, Old Bank of Australasia. Catalogues may be obtained on application.

A GOOD HANDWRITING or Bookkeeping, One Guinea. NORRIS'S Writing Institute, 400, George-st.

BILLS OF SALE, Insolvents' Schedules filed, Agreements, Wills, &c. Mr. DELOHERY, 7, Park-st.

BRINKWATER'S Iron Bedsteads and Bedding Manufactory, 218, Market and Castlereagh sts., late Pitt-st.

DANCING taught, by Mrs. READ, at Miss Dodd's school, Short-street, Surry Hills. 30s per quarter.

FAMILIES' own materials made-up, by W. BULL, Upholsterer, Darling Point.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

G. LORKING, Wholesale Clothing Manufactory and Outfitting Warehouse, 363, George-street.

MUSIC taught by a Lady, three Lessons per week, 30s per quarter. Willow Cottage, Dowling-street.

MR. C. EDWARDS, Practical Phrenologist. Examination and advice. 1s. 204, Pitt-street, op. Theatre.

NICOLL, 212, Pitt-st., and opposite Haymarket Clock, Tweed trousers, to measure, 15s pair; black cloth 20s.

PHOTOGRAPHY without a camera. Enclose 14 penny stamps for instructions. Photo, Post Office.

REMOVED. — B. MOUNTCASTLE informs his friends and the public that he has removed to those more desirable premises, 352, George-street, directly opposite his old establishment.

THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-st. North, opposite Toogood's.

TAYLOR'S BOWLING and RIFLE SALOON open for practice daily, from 10 o'clock

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL, 484, George-st., opposite the Fruit Markets, not the Haymarket. Tweed Trousers, to measure, any style, 15s. Black Cloth Trousers, to order, any style, from 20s.

THE undersigned have REMOVED their offices to Bell's Chambers (No. 171, Pitt-street), and are now prepared to conduct sales of pastoral, landed, and other properties. Wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, and other produce received at their Wool Stores, Circular Quay. IRWIN and TURNER. Sydney, 11th July, 1866.

W. J. TICKLE, Practical Tailor (formerly 352, George-street), has REMOVED to 15, Hunter-st.

CHURCH DESIGNS, with plans, in great variety. Mr. HAROLD BREES, Architect, Mort's-passage.

AWARDED the PRIZE GOLD MEDALLION for Architecture and Design. Mr. BREES, Architect.

SHARES FOR SALE.

Joint Stock Bank
City Bank
Pacific Insurance
Queensland Government 10 per cent. Treasury Bills
City Debentures.

SHARES WANTED.

Bank of New South Wales.

BARTON and MELHADO, 165, Pitt-street.

£5 TO £1000 to LEND on good security. Mr. S. WHIDDON, 93, Elizabeth-street North.

INVESTMENT for £200 offered, in property, paying 20 per cent. H. R. REID, Agent, Clarence-street.

£500 WANTED, at 10 per cent., on suburban property. Apply JAMES ROSS, 120, Elizabeth-street, by noon, THIS DAY.

MORTGAGE.—Required immediately, on suburban property, £250. Liberal interest will be paid for short period. A. T., Herald Office.

SYDNEY LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, 166, Pitt-street.—MONEY advanced on personal security, bills discounted; advances made on deeds, bonded warrants, merchandise, &c. Debts purchased in insolvent estates, mortgages effected, and all financial operations conducted. A. T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

BELL'S LIFE IN SYDNEY NEWSPAPER. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned, as proprietors, printers, and publishers of the Bell's Life in Sydney and Sporting Chronicle Newspaper, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE FERRERS PICKERING, CHARLES H. NICHOLS. Witness—S. C. Burt. Sydney, Saturday, August 11th, 1866.

BELL'S LIFE IN SYDNEY NEWSPAPER.—Mr. THOMAS GARRETT having purchased all the right, title, and interest of Mr. CHARLES HAMILTON NICHOLS in the proprietary of the Bell's Life in Sydney and Sporting Chronicle Newspaper, the business of the said newspaper will from and after this date be conducted under the style and title of PICKERING and GARRETT. GEORGE FERRERS PICKERING, THOMAS GARRETT. Sydney, Saturday, August 11th, 1866.

BELL'S LIFE IN SYDNEY NEWSPAPER. SUBSCRIBERS and AGENTS are respectfully requested to remit the amounts of accounts rendered at their earliest convenience, in order to the winding-up of the books of the late firm. Any claims against the late firm of Pickering and Nichols are invited to be sent in (so addressed) for examination and settlement, not later than the 1st proximo. PICKERING and GARRETT. Sydney, August 11th, 1866.

BLOOD FOR BLOOD.—See TO-DAY'S Punch. GORDON and GOTCH, 281, George-street.

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BLOOD FOR BLOOD.—See TO-DAY'S Punch. GORDON and GOTCH, 281, George-street.

PER MAIL.—PUGILISTICA.—A Complete History of British Boxing, containing lives and portraits of every celebrated Pugilist, with full details of their Battles, from contemporary authorities, by H. D. M., vols. 1 to 4, price 1s; No Name, cheap edition; The General Reciter, Novels, &c. &c. BRADSHAW'S, 136, King-street East.

PER MAIL STEAMSHIP.—The Wonder of the Age. —MUSICAL PORTRAIT ALBUM.—This is the greatest novelty that has been produced in portrait albums. The Times, in reviewing the Musical portrait Album, says:—This is indeed the wonder of the age. When the album is opened, the most delightful music is heard; you cannot see where it comes from; all that can be seen is an elegant portrait album. The spectator is astonished and delighted at the musical wonder. King Solomon said there was nothing new under the sun. We think, had he lived in the present day, he would have been as much surprised and delighted as we were at this drawing-room novelty." The Musical Portrait Album is beautifully bound in morocco, in the first style of art, and is well suited for a place in the drawing-room. Only a few copies have been sent out, a sample per this mail, to W. A. COOKE. Inspection is invited; visitors will not be asked to purchase. W. A. COOKE, Stationers' Hall, 570, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

BY R. SADLEIR, R.N. THE PRESENT STRUGGLE, or COMPULSION v. VOLUNTARYISM. Price 1s. 6d.

NEW PUBLICATIONS ex MAIL STEAMER.

The Albert N'Yanza, Great Basin of the Nile, and Explorations of the Nile Sources, by J. W. Baker, 2 vols., 8vo, plates
The Church and the World, Essays on Questions of the Day, 8vo.
Strickland's Lives of the Seven Bishops, 12mo.
Captain Crawley's Billiard Book, many plates
Jewin's History of Savings' Banks in Great Britain and Ireland, 8vo.
Jerks in from Short Leg, by Quid, illustrated by Bellew
The Common Nature of Epidemics, by Southwood Smith
Shadows of the Past, in verse, by Viscount Stratford de Redclyffe
Geological Sketches, by L. Agassiz
Mrs. Ellis's Beautiful in Nature and Art
Pennell's Fishing Gossip
Rosetti's Prince's Progress
Inderwik's Law of Wills
Barclay on Gout and Rheumatism in relation to Disease of the Heart
Smart Sayings of Great Personages
Ernest Graham, a Doctor's Story
Citoyenne Jacqueline, a Woman's Lot in the Great Revolution, by S. Tytler
Maxwell Drewett, by Trafford
Scoresby's Jackson's Materia Medica and Therapeutics
Barker's Diseases of the Respiratory Organs
Vignettes, Twelve Brazil Sketches, by Bessie Parkes
Harmonies of Nature, by Hartwig.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer of Books, &c., George-street.

MAGAZINES, and other Periodicals, for JUNE. W. R. PIDDINGTON.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.—New Books, just received by JOHN SANDS, Importer, 392, George-street:—

Baker's Albert N'Yanza, Exploration of the Nile Sources, illustrations and maps, 2 vols., 8vo.
Forster's South Australia, its Progress and Prospects, map, &c., 8vo.
Strickland's Lives of the Seven Bishops, crown 8vo.
Hartwig's Harmonies of Nature, illustrated, 8vo.
Armadale, Wilkie Collins's New Novel, illustrated, 2 vols., 8vo
Felix Holt the Radical, a New Novel, by George Eliot, author of Adam Bede, 3 vols., crown 8vo
Tytler's Citoyenne Jacqueline, a Woman's lot in the French Revolution, crown 8vo
Maxwell Drewitt, a new novel, by Trafford, crown 8vo
Miss Forrester, a novel, crown 8vo.
Oratorical Year Book, 1865, a Collection of the best Cotemporary Speeches, crown 8vo.
Vignettes; Twelve Biographical Sketches, by Miss Parkes, crown 8vo.
Ruskin's Crown of Wild Olive, three lectures on Work, Traffic, and War, crown 8vo.
Vaughan's Characteristics of Christ's Teaching, foolscap 8vo
Kitto's Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature, vol. 3, completing the work, 8vo.
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 12
London Society, vol. 9
Maurice on the Representation and Education of the People, 8vo.
Redgrave's Century of Painters, 2 vols., 8vo.
Lays of the English Cavaliers, 8vo.
Ainsworth's John Law, a novel, crown 8vo.
Peto's Resources and Prospects of America, 8vo.
Hamley's Operations of War, 4to.
Napoleon's Cæsar, vol. 2, 8vo., English and French editions, with Atlas, 4to.
Illustrated London News, Punch, and all the leading English Magazines.

JOHN SANDS, Importer, 392, George-street.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest and most beautifully-illustrated publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other periodical in the world. Its contents embrace the best works of

Sir Walter Scott, Bart.	Watts Phillips
J. F. Smith	James Grant, &c. &c.
Pierce Egan	Miss Braddon
Percy B. St. John	Mrs. Southworth
Henry J. Byron	Mrs. Gordon Smythies, &c.

and many other eminent authors; splendidly illustrated by the most celebrated artists, including John Gilbert, Kesley Halswelle, Prior, &c. Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Education and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive. The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing, and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper, and for its cheapness. Issued in Weekly Nos., 1d; Monthly Parts, 6d; Half-yearly Vols., 4s 6d. Vols. I. to XLII., complete, are now issued. The LONDON JOURNAL may be had of every respectable Bookseller in the colonies, &c., or by ordering in any part of the world. The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print. The LONDON JOURNAL OFFICE, 332, Strand, London.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Two, 5s; four, 7s 6d; six, 10s; twelve, 15s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

PERFUMERY, COSMETIQUES, &c.—M'MAHON, next City Bank.—Rowland's Macassar oil, kalydor, and odonto, toilet cream for the hair, Rimmel's parisian cream, philicome, crystal cream, &c., Grafty's balma pompeiana for the hair, Barry's tricopherous, Phalan's hair invigorator, cocoanut oil, Truefitt's wood violet oil, Gosnell's medicated oil for the hair, lustrale cream for ditto. Hair dyes—Bachelors' hair-dye, Gosnell's agua amarella, army and navy hair-dye, bloom of ninon for the face, Fear's vegetable rouge, depilatory for removing superfluous hair, Pear's bloom of roses. Concentrated essence of lavender, Gosnell's aromatic eau de cologne, Farina's very best ditto, in plain and wicker bottles. Best handkerchief perfumes—Bayley's essence bouquet, Breidenbach's wood violet, white lilac, jockey club, drawing-room bouquet, early spring flower, Shah of Persia, frangipani, white roses, patchouli, essence of sweet brier, As you Like it, Forget me Not, moss roses, tea rose, volkameria, millefleur, African lily, verbena, &c. Sainsbury's perfumed lavender, perfumed soaps, shaving soaps, &c., &c. 410, George-street, next City Bank.

VIOLONCELLO for SALE, a sweet-toned old instrument, at D. BUIST'S, George-street.

SODS COUCH, 10,000 for SALE. Waverley Post-office.

PRIME MESS BEEF, now landing, on SALE, by LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-st

DUNPHY'S STOUT, ex late arrivals. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

CURRANTS, new fruit, in fine condition. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by Byass, and Byass's Stout, now landing. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FINE BREAKFAST BACON on SALE, by BHARDMORE and STOKES. Depot, 775, George-st. S.

WOOLPACKS, extra heavy, landing at FRANCK, BROTHERS, and CO.'S, opposite Oriental Bank.

TANKS on SALE. JOSEPH WARD and CO., 348, George-street.

BONE-DUST (fine), superior quality. £5 10s per ton. S. HEBBLEWHITE and CO., 432, George-street.

FIRE BRICKS, Oven Tiles, Fire Tiles, &c. BRADFORD and CO., Balmain; Depot, 477, George-st.

100,000 FEET Oregon Flooring Deals, &c. 300,000 feet American shelving and flooring, cheap

6,000 doors, sashes, casements, mantelpieces, &c.
20,000 feet mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c.
50,000 feet Baltic deals, assorted sizes
Galvanized corrugated iron, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet
Galvanized iron ridging, guttering, screws, &c.
Earthenware drain pipes, bends, junctions, &c.
Chimney pots, garden and drain tiles, closet pans, &c.
Wire nails, assorted sizes, 1 to 5 inches
Carpenters' work made to order on short notice.

GOODLET and SMITH, Saw and Moulding Mills, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street; Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street; 7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge; Pottery, south end of Riley-street, Surry Hills.

COALS, and every description of Fuel and Produce delivered with dispatch. Warburton and Sons, Pyrmont.

50,000 FIRST-CLASS BRICKS for SALE. ROBT. LAWS, nr. C. Hearn's, Petersham.

BILLET WOOD, Palings, Posts and Rails, and Slabs, on SALE. S. GRAHAM, Auctioneer, Sydney Railway Terminus.

50,000 FEET Clear Pine, 1 inch to 6 inch, now landing ex Centurion. W. H. ROLFE.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

SILK WORMS.—Silk Worm Eggs of a superior breed, gratis. M. CONNOLLY, Agent, South Head Road.

GOOD MILCH GOAT for SALE, near kidding. Apply at 20, Yurong-street.

A GOOD WATCHDOG for SALE, at 259, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE, neat ride and drive HORSE, 6 years. NORFOLK'S, Castlereagh and Market streets.

FOR SALE, a SPRING-CART, cheap. Apply SMITLEY, 115, Woolloomooloo-street.

DOUBLE-SEATED Abbott style BUGGY, manufactured by Messrs. C. Van Horn and Co., New York, will be sold cheap, to close a consignment. W. HOLT, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street.

BUGGIES, of every description, for SALE, at W. HOLT'S Carriage Bazaar, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-st.

BAROUCHE, second-hand, for SALE, cheap, at W. HOLT'S, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street.

HORSES and BUGGIES for Sale or Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opp. School of Arts, Pitt-street.

PONY FOR SALE, 13 hands high, handsome, exceedingly gentle, suitable for boy or child. BUCHAN THOMSON, The Stables, Bligh-street.

AMERICAN Waggonette and Sociable, with hood, lined with cloth, &c., lamps. Larter, Castlereagh-st.

BRACE WAGGON, with hood, pole, shafts, warranted; second-hand Dogcart. Larter, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, HORSE, TRUCK, and HARNESS. T. AUSTIN, Botany-road, Waterloo.

FOR SALE, a HORSE, SPRING-CART, and HARNESS, cheap. Apply 247, Kent-street.

FOR SALE, a HORSE, powerful and handsome, perfectly good in double [illegible] single harness; an excellent phaeton horse, [illegible] able for an M.D. or a family. At ARMSTRONG'S [illegible], opposite Tattersall's.

A TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, situate in the best part of George-street, and doing a first-class business, to be DISPOSED OF. Apply to C. J. MULLER and CO., 305, George-street.

TO CHEMISTS, TOBACCONISTS, &c.—For SALE the Stock-in-trade, Goodwill, and Lease of the Business for many years successfully carried on by De Barr, at Goulburn. The Stock consists of Drugs, Tobacco, Seeds, &c., &c. Tenders will be received until noon of the 25th instant, addressed to ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, Prince's Road, Darlinghurst. F. E. RISHWORTH, 401, George-street.

£10 A FOOT.—LAND on the South Head Road, opposite to the Court-house. W. M. CLARKE, No. 2, Wentworth-place.

FOR SALE, a detached weatherboard verandah COTTAGE, 5 rooms and kitchen, leasehold, on an allotment 100 feet frontage and 60 feet deep, corner of Boundary and Pleasant streets, Botany Road, Redfern. Apply on the premises. Ground rent one shilling per week. Price £85.

HOTEL and BUTCHER'S SHOP for SALE, well built, held under a 99 years' lease, and in a main thoroughfare. Shop is let off for more than the ground rent. The takings in the hotel for the last six years can be shown. To persons looking for a good living on a small outlay of capital, nothing could be more desirable. For particulars apply to J. K. Seady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

COWS for SALE.—16 Head (all in milk), with Bull. Price £5 per head. A. B., Post-office, Liverpool.

TO PUBLICANS and others.—To be DISPOSED OF, a first-class HOTEL in the town of Bowen. The house is situated in the centre of the town, and contains

Three sitting-rooms, and
Nine bedrooms;
Bowling saloon
Stables, and
Stock-yard.

Also a building suitable for a large store or warehouse. The buildings occupy half-an-acre of ground, in the best position in Bowen. Also the unexpired term of Lease for three years and ten months, at a nominal ground rent. Apply to SEAWARD, MARSH, and CO.

FOR SALE, about 1000 head of first-rate quiet CATTLE, half bullocks, running at James, Murrumbidgee, within easy distance of Riverina; delivery in October. Also, at Bogolar, 1000 large framed WETHERS, and from 200 to 300 head of horse stock. For particulars apply to the undersigned, S. BARBER, Parramatta.

1500 STORE CATTLE for SALE, mixed sexes; delivery given on the station (Darling Downs) on or before the 1st October. For further particulars apply to THOMAS DAWSON, Auctioneer and Cattle Salesman, 432, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, 1000 Head of first-class mixed CATTLE, in the Liverpool Plains district, delivery given at once. Apply to THOMAS DAWSON, Auctioneer, Cattle Salesman, &c., 432, George-street, Sydney.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE—STORE CATTLE, On the Big River, Balonne, and New England. STORE SHEEP, On the Big River, Namoi, and New England. IRWIN and TURNER. Offices, 171, Pitt-street, Wool Stores, Circular Quay.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16.

The PRESIDENT took his seat at half-past four o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. HUGH WALLACE took the usual oath and his place in the Council.

PAPERS.

Mr. DOCKER laid upon the table returns relative to Crown lands.

Ordered to be printed.

RAILWAY PLANS.

Mr. DOCKER gave notice of motion for the approval of plans for railway extensions laid upon the table in March last.

MESSAGES.

The PRESIDENT reported a Message covering the Workhouses Bill.

Mr. DOCKER moved that the bill be read a first time.

The bill was read, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday next.

ADVANCES TO AGENTS.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL postponed the Advances to Agents on Goods Bill until Wednesday next.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS BILL.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the Industrial Schools Bill.

The whole of the clauses were passed without any amendment being proposed, and the bill was reported.

The report was adopted, and the third reading of the bill made an order of the day for Wednesday next.

CATTLE DISEASE PREVENTION BILL.

Mr. DOCKER stated that the necessity for this bill was the prevalence of a violent disease which had prevailed not only in England but on the continent of Europe. The Government of this colony had been set in motion to some extent by the action of the Victorian Government, which had passed an Act and issued a proclamation to carry it into effect. Since the passing of that bill they had heard the disease had shown itself at Panama—and now it was said even at Adelaide. The bill was very stringent in its provisions, but if it was not so he supposed such a bill would be of no use at all. The third section prohibited the landing of cattle or animals unless it could be shown to the satisfaction of the inspector that they had not, within the preceding six months, been at any place other than the Australian colonies. And there was a provision enabling the Governor to extend the operation of the Act to any of the Australian colonies should the disease unfortunately appear. The tenth clause provided for compensation where cattle or animals were destroyed. The thirteenth clause provided for the creation of a fund—1d. per head on horses, 1d. on cattle—and if the fund was found too large the Government would have the power of reducing the charge. Having briefly alluded to the clauses, he would say if any hon. members thought the bill too stringent — if they thought that horses or cattle already on board should be allowed to land, the Government would not object to an exception; and it had come to the knowledge of the Government that valuable horses were on their way from England which by this bill would be prevented from landing.

Mr. J. MACARTHUR said that such a measure was much required, and that there had been a feeling of disparagement towards the Government for not having earlier introduced a measure. He quite agreed that it was absolutely necessary that a bill of this kind should contain stringent provisions; but at the same time they should not be too stringent, and he thought that there should be a provision to exempt cases such as had been alluded to, of sheep, cattle, or horses shipped previously to any notice of this Act being in contemplation. He would particularly call attention to what appeared to him to be an objection to the fifth clause. It did not appear to him to be sufficiently defined what was meant by placing vessels in quarantine. If the captain of a vessel could not make the required declaration, the vessel would be placed in quarantine, and could only be released by order of the Minister. He thought that there should be some provision which should permit cattle, horses, &c., to land, on the production of a certificate from the inspector that there was no disease on board. He had noticed the letter referring to the valuable horses of Mr. Thornton; and there might also be valuable sheep and cattle on their way; and he thought there should be a provision to exempt them, when it was shown there was no danger of their being the bearers of contagion. No other objection to the bill occurred to him.

Mr. CHISHOLM said it appeared to him that this was a bill to prohibit the importation of all stock from England. He thought that very considerable alterations might be made in the bill. The rinderpest had scarcely been known to affect sheep, it was almost confined to cattle, and it would be very hard that sheep and horse owners should be compelled to contribute to the fund to compensate for cattle destroyed.

Mr. JOHNSON said that the preamble of the bill would have to be well considered in committee; and whether absolute exclusion was not the only remedy. If examination and placing in quarantine were sufficient, then there would be no necessity for exclusion, but he understood that the disease was so subtle that total exclusion was their only remedy. He hoped that hon. members who had directed their attention to these subjects would give their assistance in committee. He thought if examination was to be held sufficient in one instance it should be held so in all. With reference to the 13th clause, the fund to be raised was to be applied, as he understood it, to compensate the owners of animals destroyed, of all kinds, while the fund was to be collected from the owners of horned cattle and horses only. These were matters that could be conveniently dealt with in committee. There could be no doubt that some measure was required to protect this colony from a disease which had ravaged the mother country.

Mr. DOCKER said that the observations of his hon. and learned friend would impress upon the minds of hon. members the difficulty of drawing any line of exception.

Mr. MACARTHUR said that he had never heard of horses being affected by rinderpest. He had heard of sheep.

Mr. DOCKER then pointed out the objects of the several declarations required to be made by the master of any vessel arriving. The release from quarantine would be provided for in the regulations. With regard to the stringent nature of the regulations he thought it would tax the ingenuity of any honorable member to frame provisions drawing any safe line of exemption.

The bill was read a second time and the committal made an Order of the Day for Wednesday next.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill to establish juvenile reformatories.

In the 4th clause,

Mr. JOHNSON proposed an amendment giving Courts or justices power to order children to reformatories direct, instead of passing sentence of punishment, which would consign them to a gaol, and the necessary contamination which followed. The amendment would give the Courts the option of sending them to reformatories. It would not be wise to say that no criminal sent to gaol should lose the benefit of these reformatories, while there might be many classes of offences which would not require penal treatment, but might be sent to such reformatories at once.

Mr. DOCKER, while he cordially concurred in the principle of the amendment, and thought it desirable to remove juvenile offenders from the contamination necessarily following their being placed with hardened criminals, he thought the object might be better met by adopting a different form of words.

Mr. JOHNSON concurred, and words to carry out the object were inserted in the clause.

Mr. JOHNSON proposed an amendment in the first proviso, with a view to that which had been adopted.

Sir W. MANNING thought that, looking to the provisions of the Destitute Children's Bill, he thought the amendments were unnecessary, and that magistrates would deal with children when cases were not serious, by sending them at once to these schools instead of passing sentence and sending them to gaol, and then to the reformatory.

Mr. DOCKER pointed out that the Act referred to did not deal with crime, or, at all events, no higher crime than vagrancy; but this bill dealt with those who had actually rendered themselves amenable to punishment for crime. The amendment which had been proposed had been suggested by the framer of the bill, and Mr. Johnson had kindly undertaken it.

The clause was further verbally amended, with the understanding that it should be hereafter recommitted if it should be deemed necessary.

The remaining clauses of the bill were agreed to, and the bill was reported with amendments.

The adoption of the report was made an order of the day for Wednesday next.

SYDNEY BURIAL GROUNDS BILL.

Mr. DOCKER moved the adoption of the report of the Committee of the Whole.

Report adopted.

The third reading was fixed for Wednesday next.

CUSTOMS VALIDATION BILL.

Mr. DOCKER moved that this bill be read a third time.

The bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be returned to the Legislative Assembly, without amendment.

The Council adjourned at twenty minutes past 6, until 4 p.m. on Wednesday next.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 3 o'clock.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. COWPER asked the Colonial Treasurer when the financial statement of the Government would be made to the House.

Mr. EAGAR replied, that the financial statement would be made in the early part of next month, and that hon. members would be informed of the day a fortnight before the statement was made.

DRUNKARDS.

Mr. MARTIN obtained leave to bring in a bill to make provision for the more effectual punishment of drunkards. Subsequently, the bill was brought up and read a first time.

WORKHOUSES.

The Workhouse Bill was read a third time, and transmitted to the Legislative Council.

PAPERS.

Mr. WILSON laid on the table an abstract of sites for towns and villages and an abstract of lands dedicated to religious purposes.

NEWCASTLE LIFEBOAT.

Mr. HANNELL moved, as a formal motion,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House, the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the management of the Newcastle lifeboat, together with a copy of the evidence and all correspondence received by the Government and the Commission, with reference thereto."

The motion was put and agreed to.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Mr. COWPER moved, as a formal motion,—"That the Church of England Property Management Bill be referred to a select committee, for consideration and report. 2. That such committee consist of the following members, viz.:—Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Forster, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Josephson, Mr. Hay, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Smart, Mr. White, and the mover.

The motion was agreed to.

ACCOMMODATION OF HON. MEMBERS.

Mr. FORSTER said, as there was not much business on the paper, he would move the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of calling attention to what appeared to him to be a great practical inconvenience. There was a want of accommodation for those hon. gentlemen who were not members of the Government, when addressing the House, inasmuch as there was no table on which they could place papers to which they might desire to refer in the course of their speeches. It would be a further convenience if two or three desks were placed at the bottom of the chamber for the use of hon. members. He was not prepared to say that the alterations made had been improper. He concurred in the propriety of the change, but he thought something more would have been done than had been done.

Mr. LUCAS, Mr. DE SALIS, and Mr. DIGNAM spoke in relation to the necessity of providing a table and two or three desks.

Mr. WISDOM thought that if all the improvements suggested were introduced they would lead to the irregularities and disorder which formerly existed.

Dr. LANG said he understood that the alteration was made in consequence of several hon. gentlemen monopolising the tables. Since the new arrangement the chamber had exhibited more the appearance of a barn or a threshing-floor than a house of legislation.

Mr. FORSTER said he should content himself with having called attention to what appeared to him to be an inconvenience. If it were not remedied he could bear it as well as others.

Mr. SPEAKER said the present arrangements were made under the authority of the Standing Orders Committee, and upon the recommendation of a number of members of the Assembly. Since the arrangements had been completed there had been complaints of the want of a place to put papers on, and by some that there was no place to write at. He must say, however, that it was contrary to the rules of Parliament, that any hon. gentleman should, while in the Chamber, engage in private business. Permission to read in the chamber was allowed, on the assumption that everything read was in furtherance of the business of Parliament. It always appeared to him that the inconvenience of the former arrangement arose, not from having the table in the middle of the room, but from having chairs at the table. (Hear, hear.) There could be no objection to having a table for the convenience of hon. members while speaking; but inconvenience arose from the practice of members sitting at the table and, it might be unintentionally, interrupting speakers on the opposite side. Every hon. member must observe the freedom from disorder which had characterised the debates since the alteration had been made. If it was the wish of the House he would call the Standing Orders Committee together for the purpose of considering whether the inconvenience complained of could be obviated.

The question of adjournment was put and negatived.

GOLD-FIELDS BILL.

The House went into committee for the further consideration of the Gold-fields Regulation Bill.

The first clause—Repeal of 25 Vict., No. 4, and 20 Vict., No. 29—was agreed to.

Clause 2 was postponed.

Clause 3, Proclamation of Gold-fields.

Mr. DONNELLY thought the colony should be divided into three parts for the purposes of this bill, and in order to be able to propose this he should move that the consideration of this clause be postponed.

Mr. WILSON said this clause had very little to do with the principle of the bill, but it was necessary on account of the Crown Lands Alienation Act. It was necessary to have the power, sought to be given in this clause, in order that any auriferous land may be proclaimed a gold-field to protect it from private individuals, and he might state that he had received a petition from the Lachlan, where a quartz reef had recently been discovered, requesting him to proclaim it a gold-field in order to prevent its being taken up by private individuals.

Mr. CUMMINGS expressed his disapproval of the bill, and stated his belief that it would be in opposition to the interests of a large class of people.

The motion for postponing the consideration of the clause was then put and negatived.

The clause was agreed to.

Clause 4. Miners' right.

Mr. WILSON stated that every precaution would be taken to issue rights to miners with as little trouble to them and delay as possible.

Mr. DONNELLY said that many miners wrought together in a party, and it appeared to him that the loss of his right by one miner of a party, would, under this bill, jeopardise the interests of all the rest. He thought it would be better to issue rights for a longer period than twelve months, and he would issue them in such a way that one right would be sufficient for one party, say twenty men, but each man to be charged ten shillings. There were some amalgamated claims that would take years to work out, and it would therefore be a great convenience if miners could take out rights to extend over several years, paying ten shillings a year as at present. With a view of considering these suggestions at a future stage of the bill, he should move that the consideration of this clause be postponed.

Mr. WILSON pointed out that the adoption of the hon. member's suggestion would jeopardise the hon member's political existence, as no miner would be allowed to vote without a miner's right.

Mr. DONNELLY could not see that the arrangement suggested would jeopardise the political existence of any hon. member, as the difficulty alluded to by the hon. Minister could be easily met.

Mr. RODD would like to know who were to collect these rights? We had three commissioners, but their visits to the gold-fields were too infrequent. A short time ago the Commissioner for the Southern Gold-fields (Mr. Clarke) rode over the fields, but he stopped such a short time at each that he was gone before the miners knew of his visit. He thought the commissioner might visit the gold-fields more frequently than once in six months, seeing that he could ride over the whole of the Southern Gold-fields in two or three weeks. At Nerrigundah there was no one to receive a miner's right, and the miners were consequently compelled to travel thirty miles to Araluen to get a right. Mr. Caswell, the police magistrate, visited it only once a-month. The Government had lost very much through not having officers to issue the rights when required. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WILSON said Mr. Clarke had made arrangements for the issue of miner's rights on all the Southern Gold-fields. The idea of riding all over the Southern Gold-fields in three weeks was ridiculous. It would take at least two months. The arrangements to which he had alluded would give miners greater facilities for purchasing rights. He believed that not more than one-third of the European miners in the colony had taken out miners' rights, and certainly not more than one-third of the Chinese miners. With regard to Nerrigundah, with the exception that it had been visited by the bushrangers, it was one of the quietest gold-fields in the colony, and he believed the arrangements made by his colleague, the Attorney-General, for the administration of justice there, were fully equal to the requirements of the place. The time of the gold commissioners, when not travelling over the gold-fields, was taken up in attending to the applications for leases in their several districts.

Mr. RODD was afraid that the arrangements made for the visit of the magistrate to Nerrigundah would not give satisfaction or meet the requirements of the place. He had himself been over the Southern Gold-fields twice, and he had been able to do it in a fortnight.

Mr. FORSTER thought that our legislation on the gold-fields was a disgrace to the country, and he could not but be surprised that his hon. friend had introduced a bill calculated to effect so little improvement. We had a right to expect that a Ministry which, according to the profession of the Colonial Secretary, was the People's Ministry, would introduce something of a more liberal character. The miner's right was in its essence a rent, and we were not entitled properly speaking to give a man a license; for it had been felt that it would be a wrong, while others were allowed to follow their occupations unfettered, to charge the miner a license for being industrious—for giving a value for that which had no value in itself. The enormous value of gold was caused by the enormous cost of its production; and, generally speaking, the immense majority of the miners was inadequately remunerated for their toil. There was no margin of profit to which the State had a right to apply the old notion of a royalty, or subject the miners to pay contributions from which other classes were exempt. We talked of the undefined rights of the squatter, but the miner was in a worse position than the pastoral tenants of the Crown. Clause 13 gave undue power to the Government. We had not had for a number of years any Government that intentionally harassed the miner, but it was not desirable to place it within the power of any Administration to lessen the value of the miner's right. He had always been of opinion that the miner's right should be merely nominal, and that the position of the miner should be assimilated as far as practicable to that of a lessee. As our regulations at present stood, the miner had no kind of tenure, and the commissioner could deprive him of his right the very next day after issue. When we consider what might occur from ignorance or tyrannical treatment, the condition of the miner might be made little better than that of a serf. No doubt, at present miners had, to a certain extent, a guarantee in the experience of the hon. the Minister for Lands, that no injustice or abuse would prevail; but we knew that acts of tyranny had occurred, and that persons who had committed them had been rewarded by the Government. Facts might be misrepresented to the Government by commissioners who had private feelings, and thus his hon. friend might be unwittingly prejudiced, or under the composite form of our political circumstances, he might have to yield his opinions in deference to his colleagues, and thus injustice might arise. We should, if possible, get rid of the land more expeditiously than we do; and it was far better that the land should be administered, as far as practicable, by a numerous class of freeholders. Why not apply the principle of free selection to the gold-fields? He felt the hopelessness of trying to induce the House to make any essential alteration of the policy of the Government in regard to the gold-fields, as every thing introduced by his hon. friend was supported by the mechanical adherents of that hon. gentleman. He must admit that there were improvements in the bill, but he regretted that so little had been attempted in respect to the question of the miner's right. He felt that it would be useless to propose amendments, and he should therefore throw the responsibility of the measure on the Government; and if, after having passed through committee, it did not appear to him to be a good one, he should vote against the third reading.

Mr. WILSON thought that the hon. gentleman who had just sat down had taken a one-sided view of the question of the miners' rights. To meet his objections it would be necessary to alter the Electoral Act; and the Government were, therefore, not disposed to interfere with the miner's right. The possession of the right gave the miners a certain status, and entitled them to vote for the election of members of Parliament. He had never heard the miners complain of having to pay 10s. for their right, and he did not believe that they objected to do so. The hon. member spoke of giving to the miners the fee simple of the land, but the Government gave all the tenure that could be necessary. Leases could be taken for fifteen years, and then renewed, and surely that was time enough, and the tenure was practically indefeasible.

The question that the clause be postponed was then put and negatived.

Mr. DONNELLY moved the insertion of the words "by-laws and" before "regulations" in the thirtieth line of the clause. He did it with a view to allow of the introduction of a system of local self-government.

Mr. WILSON denied that the principle sought to be introduced was a principle of self-government at all. It was the principle of giving arbitrary powers to different individuals and particular sections. It was a subject which he had given a great deal of consideration to, and, with the exception of individuals connected with local boards and in receipt of influence or salary therefrom, he had not met with a single person in favour of these local courts. Miners did not want the interference of these courts, but preferred to work their claims in their own way. He was free to admit that local courts had worked beneficially in Victoria, but the circumstances of the colonies were dissimilar. He understood that the miners of Victoria even felt themselves hampered by the operation of the by-laws in force on their gold-fields. The effect of the Courts would be to hamper the efforts of capitalists who proposed to embark in our gold-fields. It might be to the interest of miners to form themselves into companies under the Limited Liabilities Act, and to work large claims; but under this bill every facility was given to the miner, either alone or in conjunction with others, and with all the appliances of machinery that capital and combination could supply. The less the Government interfered with the miner the better.

Mr. CUMMINGS said that in the event of a very rich field being found at any time, the whole of that field could be monopolised by one company under this bill; because fifty acres of auriferous alluvial land could be taken up under this bill, by two or three men who formed themselves into a company. There was great danger in this; and he believed that such a regulation would shut out many persons from working on the best gold-fields.

Mr. FORSTER said that the gist of the hon. gentleman's (Mr. Wilson's) speech was, that local self-government was to be abolished altogether from the gold-fields. But of course the miners would not be allowed to rob each other, and some kind of government would be necessary to keep them in order. The only question was as to whether the principle of municipal government should or should not be extended to these places? There must be cases where common rights would be affected; there might be cases where common benefit could only be obtained by co-operative action. If united action for these ends would be beneficial and local self-government could give that united action, the committee ought to consider well before they abolished local self-government.

Mr. LUCAS was decidedly in favour of local self-government where it could be applied, but he believed there were cases in which the system was of no use whatever, and was unworkable. He would suggest to the hon. member (Mr. Donnelly) the advisability of withdrawing his amendment.

Mr. DONNELLY could not see what objection there could be to his amendment. Local Courts had never been fairly tried in this colony, simply because they had never had any power. If they had proper powers conferred upon them they would be most valuable. It was impossible that gentlemen resident in Sydney could frame regulations to meet all circumstances that arose upon gold-fields at a distance. There were some cases in which enterprising persons laid out large sums of money on machinery and mining works, which benefited the owners of other claims, perhaps more than the person who incurred the expense. And yet unless there was some principle of local self-government introduced, those persons who spent nothing, but gained from the outlay of others, would never have to bear a share of the expense. In Victoria the success of the gold-fields was owing to the judicious way in which the Government had acted with regard to them. It had been there decided that the best method of dealing with the gold-fields was by means of local self-government; and the excellent system introduced in Victoria had been chiefly instrumental in making the gold mining interest the paramount interest of the colony. He, therefore, felt bound to advocate the introduction of that system in this measure. The bill would be worthless without it.

Mr. RODD said that this question was not likely to receive due consideration in such a thin House, and he would, therefore, suggest that the bill be postponed.

Mr. WILSON said that hon. members knew that the bill was to be discussed that afternoon, and might have been present. He could not see why the bill should be postponed, but if the hon. member had any definite amendment to make with respect to local self-government, and would propose them and fix a day for discussing them, he would agree to postpone that portion of the bill. He was not opposed to local self-government, but he was opposed to the system which the hon. member (Mr. Donnelly) advocated. He objected to a system of petty interference.

Mr. DONNELLY did not wish to advocate any such system of petty interference; but still it was necessary for the proper control of the miners, that they should have some system of local self-government.

Mr. RODD was sorry to find that the hon. Minister for Lands was so strongly opposed to the amendment, because he must know that no gold-field could be worked without by-laws, when the committee was told that the hon. gentleman wished these gold fields to be worked as a free selector worked his farm. To fence in ground and work it was one thing; but there were thousands of pounds involved in a stream of water on the gold-fields. It was impossible for hon. members to understand this unless they had been on the gold-fields; and those who said that a miner could work his claim as a free selector worked his farm must be very ignorant of the subject. The hon. member who had framed this bill, however, knew as much about the matter as any man in the colony, and yet he had brought in a measure that would militate against the interests of the miners.

Mr. WILSON said that if he did so he received the sanction of the hon. member for the Southern Gold-fields, who expressed his approval.

Mr. CUMMINGS hoped the hon. Minister for Lands would withdraw this bill and bring forward another more in accordance with the requirements of those who occupied our gold-fields.

Mr. TUNKS said it seemed an arbitrary measure for a Government to dictate to a miner the way in which he should work his claim, but his experience of the gold-fields convinced him that some action of the sort was necessary. He was therefore inclined to support the proposal.

Mr. HAY said it seemed to him that the hon. member for the Western Gold-fields had brought forward his amendment in an irregular manner. That question would be better decided at some other point of the discussion. But he should like to be informed how he proposed to deal with the issue of miner's rights? The clause said: "The Governor with the advice aforesaid shall subject to the provisions of this Act and the Regulations to be made hereunder cause a 'miner's right' to be granted to any person applying for the same between the first of January and the thirtieth of June upon payment of a fee of ten shillings and after the last mentioned day in any year upon payment of a fee of five shillings." It would be inconvenient he thought, if boards of the nature spoken of were established that they should have the power of overriding the law with regard to the issuing of miners' rights. He could not understand what the by-laws had to do with the issue of miners' rights, which was the only matter contemplated in this clause. He objected to any amendment of this kind upon a bill which had passed its second reading. Unless hon. members adopted the whole of the hon. member's suggestion, and found that they did deal with miners' rights in some way, they would have to go back to the clause and amend it again. They could not go on amending the bill as it at present stood in consistency with the propositions the hon. member wished to submit to the committee until they saw what the proposals were. The regular course would be for the hon. member to give notice of his amendments, so that they might be fully and fairly considered. At present he could not understand the scope of the amendments the hon. member desired to propose, and he offered these suggestions with a desire to deal with all propositions in a spirit of impartiality.

Mr. DONNELLY begged leave to withdraw his amendment, with the view of following the course recommended by the hon. member for Central Cumberland.

The amendment was withdrawn.

On the clause being put,

Mr. DONNELLY moved the insertion of words authorising any Clerk of Petty Sessions within any proclaimed gold-field to issue a miners' right.

Mr. WILSON pointed out that on many proclaimed gold-fields there was no Clerk of Petty Sessions. If this matter was left to the Government they would take care that every facility was afforded to the miners to get miner's rights, whereas, if the amendment were carried there would be a difficulty.

Mr. DONNELLY asked if it was the intention of the Government to state where miner's rights could be obtained?

Mr. WILSON said it was his intention to propose the bill should come into force in January, 1867, and, in the meantime full preparations would be made for issuing miners' rights, of which full publicity would be given.

Mr. DONNELLY proposed to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. JOSEPHSON thought there was good ground for the additional words proposed. It was desirable that other persons than the Governor should be authorised to issue these miners' rights.

After some further observations, the amendment was withdrawn.

The clause was put and passed.

Clause 5—Duration and effect of miner's right—was agreed to without comment.

Clause 6—Business license—was carried unanimously.

Clause 7—Leases of auriferous lands—was agreed to without discussion.

Clause 8. "Any person who shall mine on any Crown lands without a miner's right as aforesaid shall incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds for the first offence and not exceeding ten nor less than five pounds for the second and subsequent offences one-half to go to informer and failing payment of the same any person so convicted may be imprisoned for any period not exceeding thirty days And any claim or lease holder who shall knowingly employ on such claim or lease any person not holding a miner's right shall incur a like penalty."

Mr. DONNELLY objected to this clause, and, as it was desirable to have something in place of it, he moved that it be postponed. Though he would not give to any person a legal right on a gold-field without a miner's right, he certainly would not make him liable to such penalties as this clause imposed.

Mr. WILSON objected to postpone the clause. He did not see why any amendment on it might not be now discussed. The provision for imprisonment for thirty days was intended to meet the case of bad characters about the gold fields who had nothing to levy upon, and whom it was impossible to touch by any fine. He did not believe it could ever come into operation so as to affect any respectable miner.

Mr. LUCAS contended that we must either abolish the miner's right or insist upon it in all cases.

Mr. CUMMINGS opposed the clause. He told hon. members who supported this bill in its present shape, that the day was not far distant when the finger of scorn would be pointed at them by the great bulk of the people.

Mr. RODD thought that the hon. gentleman in charge of this bill might consent to modify this clause. In some small places a miner's right was obtained with very great difficulty, and he thought that £5 was far too heavy a fine for not having a license. He should move as an amendment that the amount be fixed at £2.

Mr. DONNELLY did not concur in the amendment proposed by the hon member for the Southern Gold-fields; but rather than allow the clause to pass in its present obnoxious shape he would withdraw his amendment in favour of that moved by the hon. member for the Southern Gold-fields.

Mr. WILSON again stated that not more than one-third of the miners in the colony took out miners' rights, and he thought it was necessary to have some penalty in order to force them to take rights.

Mr. Donnelly's amendment was then withdrawn.

Mr. WILSON adopted the amendment suggested by Mr. Rodd, and it was put and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. WILSON the penalty for the second offence was fixed at £5 instead of £10.

Mr. DONNELLY proposed that the provision in this clause, by which one-half of the fine would go to the informer, should be omitted.

The amendment was put, and negatived on division, by 19 to 12.

Mr. PIDDINGTON moved that the blank in line 27 should be filled up with the word "fourteen," to limit the period of imprisonment for the non-payment of the fines to fourteen days.

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause as amended was put, and passed.

Clause 9, Penalty for carrying on business without license, &c.

The clause was amended by making the penalty for the first offence £2, and for the second £5; and the term of imprisonment in default was limited to fourteen days.

The clause, as amended, was agreed to.

Clause 10. Partial suspension of pastoral leases extending over gold fields.

Clause agreed to.

Clause 11. Passage of water through freehold property.

Mr. JOSEPHSON complained that there was no provision in this clause for payment for any damage done to a man's land through water from a gold-field running through it. The owner was obliged to submit to arbitration, but there was no power given him to sue, nor was any person pointed out who might be sued. He thought the clause should be postponed.

Mr. WILSON said the provision made in this clause had been in operation several years, and had given great satisfaction. The damage was paid by the person who caused it. He had no objection, however, to have the clause postponed.

Clause postponed accordingly.

Clause 12. Commissioners to be appointed.

The clause was agreed to.

Clause 13. Regulations to be made.

Mr. DONNELLY objected to the centralisation sought to be effected in this clause, as well as in other parts of the bill. He thought this clause required a good deal of consideration, and he should move that it be postponed.

Mr. WILSON thought it would be better to postpone the consideration of the whole of the remaining clauses rather than to proceed in this way. He would, therefore, move that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next; but he should expect the hon. member to be ready at that time with any amendments that he desired to move.

Mr. DONNELLY said he should be ready to-morrow if necessary.

The House resumed, progress was reported, and leave was granted to the committee to sit again on Wednesday next.

MESSAGE.

Mr. SPEAKER reported the receipt of a Message from the Legislative Council, returning the Customs Validating Bill without amendment.

The House adjourned at three minutes to 7 o'clock to 3 o'clock to-morrow.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE his Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, and a jury of four.

BUCHANAN V. HANSON AND ANOTHER.

This was an action for libel, brought by Mr. David Buchanan, M.L.A., against Messrs. William Hanson and Samuel Bennett, proprietors of the *Empire* newspaper, to recover damages for an alleged libel against the former, published in the *Empire* of the 9th of May last. Damages were laid at £1000. The defendants pleaded not guilty, and a justification as to part of the alleged libel.

Mr. Dalley and Mr. Windeyer appeared for the plaintiff, and the Attorney-General for the defendants.

The action was brought upon the whole of the article complained of. That is to say, it was set out at full length on the record, and declared to be wholly libellous. It was a leading article commenting upon a lecture on "The wrongs of Ireland" which had been delivered by the plaintiff at the Temperance Hall, Sydney, on the 7th May. An outline report of this lecture appeared in the *Empire* of May 8th, and on the following day came the leading article forming the subject matter of the present action. That article embodied quotations from the report, making the alleged general tone of the lecture, as shown by the outline report of the previous day, and as illustrated by these quotations, the groundwork of editorial comment. The correctness of the report itself was, however, as will be seen from the evidence, disputed by Mr. Buchanan. The following was the article declared upon:—

"If 'the wrongs of Ireland' have no better exponent in Sydney than Mr. David Buchanan, the cry must be pronounced to be a miserable imposture. We may venture to declare that, whatever the spirit of benevolence might have evoked in behalf of the families of what are called 'the State prisoners,' the feeling has been nipped in the bud by the employment of Mr. Buchanan to trumpet the cause. [Were there no Irishmen in Sydney who felt as keenly as Mr. Buchanan the 'wrongs' that he was hired to illustrate? Were there not many who might have conveyed a better impression by their earnestness than it was possible for a person to do who, it must have been notorious, was merely acting Pistol for that occasion, for the purpose of putting money into his own pocket? These questions will be answered in the affirmative by every honest Irishman in the country, most of whom must feel ashamed that a cause which many of them, no doubt, cherish as something almost sacred, should be degraded by the payment of a bombastic hireling to set himself up as a mock Grattan.] Of what value have been the services of such a person? If we say that they have been worthless, we may appeal to those who employed him in corroboration of the statement so far as they are concerned. They will probably arrive at the conclusion that Mr. Buchanan's oration on Monday night was a little worse than useless to them—and that it was calculated to provoke feelings of anger which must have been only restrained by utter contempt for the orator. Give him only half the amount that he pocketed after his exertions on Monday night, and we have not the slightest doubt that he will be prepared to deliver a speech, most fervidly eloquent in denunciation of all the sentiments that he professed last Monday. We have no desire to do injustice to the honorable gentleman. Humanity is fallible, and it is quite possible that there lies beneath the surface of Mr. David Buchanan's apparent imposture a great deal of honest sincerity and disinterested patriotism. We can, therefore, only ask any one who knows anything about him this question: If Mr. Buchanan happened this day to be in Belfast, or any other part of Ireland where, as is well known, Orangeism is alive and merely slumbering; and if he had an offer of payment for delivering a lecture on the existing state of affairs, would he not be furious in praise of the 'Prentice Boys of Derry, and loud in his approbation, equally useless, of that military evolution whereby King William passed the Boyne Water? We merely put this to the common-sense of every Irishman, every Englishman, and every Scotchman in the country who has had opportunities of forming an estimate of Mr. Buchanan's character. And if, as we cannot for a moment doubt, the answer is that he would really do so—that he would denounce 'the Pope, the Devil, and the Pretender' at one moment, and 'Luther, Calvin, and the Queen'—not to introduce a holier name—at the other, according to the influence by which he was prompted—what possible benefit can the advocacy of such a man confer upon Ireland! How can the 'wrongs' of that country be redressed by his bombastic speeches? [Nothing that could possibly have taken place could have tended so much as his inflammatory and treasonable speech has done to alienate all sympathy from the cause intended to be assisted. We may have some latent admiration for men who honestly seek to carry out their convictions, even if we think them mistaken—we may even feel a certain sort of respect for some of the men who are now suffering the penalty of what, if we do not choose to call it crime, was unquestionably a violation of the law; but who can have any feeling but disgust for the man who trades upon the errors or misfortunes of these people, and the compassion of their genuine friends!] There is, however, something more than this in the case. Irishmen, whether Fenians or not, will have read with some interest the reports of the late trials in Dublin and Cork, and they must have been struck with the constant reappearance of that inevitable adjunct to Irish political trials, the informer. Men who had solemnly sworn to be secret and faithful came forward to betray and convict. The few cases of covert treason that have been brought to light on the part of some of the soldiers of her Majesty's forces are of the same complexion. The treachery and faithlessness of a person who takes an oath, and without openly renouncing it seeks to evade it, must be shocking to the mind of any man with a spark of honour—be he Fenian or Orangeman—Royalist or Republican. The late agitation had at least this merit about it, that it was open and undisguised. In fact the very lack of disguise led to strong doubts of its reality, for it was thought improbable that men with such great designs in hand would bluster so much about them. [However, they were not all like Mr. David Buchanan.]

"[That gentleman took a solemn oath upon the Bible when he was admitted a member of the Legislative Assembly of this colony. That oath was as follows:—'I, David Buchanan, do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this colony of New South Wales, dependent on and belonging to the said United Kingdom. So help me God.' No form or pledge could be more clear and binding upon any man with a particle of honour, putting aside altogether the religious aspect of the case. Yet we find that Mr. Buchanan, holding still his place in the Legislative Assembly, and being still under this solemn bond, has had the audacity to insult every honourable man in the country, to outrage all those feelings which are the springs of honour, by publicly coming forward, as a hired advocate, to denounce the Queen's rule over Ireland; to justify rebellion against that rule, and to assist in inflaming those passions which by virtue of his oath, he was bound to do all that he could to appease.] The shock that his conduct has caused to every one in the community having the least sense of honour or loyalty is beyond expression. [It is not that Englishmen and English institutions have been insulted, but that a person holding the position that he does, having a voice in the framing of our laws, and being bound by an oath to allegiance, which unquestionably means the existing sovereignty over Ireland amongst other things, should take a few shillings, or pounds, or whatever his profit may have happened to be, to do what no respectable Irishman could be got to do. The publication of an outline of Mr. Buchanan's oration in the *Empire* of yesterday affords the public the only means they have of judging him in this matter. 'When he came to reflect on the penal laws of Ireland,' he says, 'he came to no other conclusion than that they had been framed in a most fiendish spirit. He could state facts which would justify the whole of the Irish nation rising as one man to hurl back the oppression fixed upon them. The sole object of England was to exterminate the Celtic race.' These are merely detached sentences, but they illustrate the spirit of the whole address.] Mr. Buchanan condemned the policy of England in all her transactions with other nations, including his own nation of Scotland. ["From the eleventh century, the British rule in Ireland had been a rule of massacre, plunder, extermination, bloodshed, and cruel robbery." It is to be presumed that this is so to the present day, on the authority of the man who had sworn to maintain that rule. After quoting some old laws of three or four centuries back, which he knew, or ought to have known very well, had been repealed long ago—just as he knows, or ought to know, that in Scotland they have preserved offences as capitally punishable which would indeed be a disgrace to the Statute Book of England at the present day, this hired firebrand said: 'As sure as there is a God, the wrongs of Ireland will yet accumulate, and come down with a just vengeance. He cared not a straw—he cared not whether it was called treason or high treason, but he called it God's truth, and he only wished he could convey that sentiment, with his compliments, to the Attorney-General of England. There were many discontented Irishmen in America. There were sores now lacerating the hearts of Irishmen. A day of reckoning would come, and that day he need not tell them he should hail with sincere delight.']

"By this time our readers have probably had quite enough of this disgusting trash. Mr. Buchanan had no need to trouble himself about attracting the notice of the Attorney-General of England. The arm of the Attorney-General of this colony is quite strong enough to reach him if it were worth while to take the trouble. [But we cannot set aside the fact that this traitorous harangue was sanctioned by the presence and patronage of some who were bound by the same solemn oath of allegiance that had been taken by the misguided lecturer. Mr. Buchanan has degraded his patrons, who will be poorly compensated by the knowledge that he found their shillings very acceptable.']"

The defendants' plea of justification covered those parts of the alleged libel which we have enclosed in brackets. The parts thus justified, it was averred, were true in substance and in fact, and it was for the public benefit that the article complained of should be printed and published. It was alleged in the plea of justification that the publication was justifiable, for that before and at the time of the plaintiff's lecture, it was notorious that a large part of her Majesty's subjects living in Ireland, and calling themselves Fenians, were disaffected towards, and had risen in rebellion against the Queen, her rule, and government; and it was notorious that some of the said Fenians—referred to in the lecture as State prisoners—had been convicted in Ireland of aiding and abetting the said rebellion; that before and at the time of the alleged libel the plaintiff was a member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and as such had taken the usual oath of allegiance, and that he did deliver the said lecture to a large audience (more than 500 persons) for hire and reward, and did as part of the said lecture speak and publish of and concerning the Queen, her rule, and government, and of and in relation to the said rebellion of the said Fenians so tried and convicted the words reported in the *Empire* (the passages relied upon being set out). Also because the said words so spoken whilst the plaintiff was a member of the Legislative Assembly was a violation of his oath as such member, and were false, treasonable, and seditious, and calculated to create and foster among her Majesty's subjects, natives of Ireland in this colony, a spirit of disloyalty and disaffection towards her Majesty, her rule, and government; and to bring about dangerous and unlawful combinations in aid of the said rebellion, and to mislead her Majesty's subjects as to the causes and objects of the said rebellion, and the said convictions. And further, because the alleged libel was printed and published in Sydney immediately after the lecture, and was so worded as to counteract the treasonable effect of the seditious language and conduct of the plaintiff before referred to.

Mr. DALLEY, in addressing the jury for the plaintiff, urged their attention to the fact that the plea of justification did not cover a large portion of the article declared upon as libellous, and contended that, even as to this undefended part, the jury would be bound, in any case, to award exemplary damages. The learned gentleman very briefly alluded to the recent state of affairs in Ireland in connection with Fenianism, and maintained that Mr. Buchanan had, in common with any other member of the community, the right of commenting upon the action of the British Government and Legislature in this matter. This being his undoubted right, the defendants, as public journalists, exceeded the bounds of legitimate comment when they ventured to brand him with disloyalty and with dishonourable conduct, and to impute to him the most sordid motives for the course which he had taken. Even, therefore, if Mr. Buchanan had really used the language imputed to him by the *Empire*, the defendants had no right to attack him in the scurrilous and defamatory manner they had done. But Mr. Buchanan had prepared himself for this lecture, and had made notes. He had spoken from these notes, and he would be placed in the box to tell the jury how far the report of the *Empire*, as to the expressions used by him, was or was not correct. It was probable that some of the reporters of the *Empire* would be called to contradict Mr. Buchanan, and to state that the report of that journal was an accurate one. The jury would in such case be called upon to judge of the relative value of this evidence, and in doing so they must bear in mind that the correctness of reporters' notes, on even the most important occasions, and in the most important places, were frequently called in question. The defendants had, in this article, sought to attach to Mr. Buchanan a reputation so odious that his identification with any movement was sufficient to prove that it was an imposture. They had charged him with being a mere "bombastic hireling," and with having lent himself for mere lucre to foster and disseminate feelings of disloyalty against the Queen among her Irish subjects resident in this colony. They had denounced the character of Mr. Buchanan as being so degraded that Irishmen in general—who, probably, regarded the cause on which this gentleman lectured as something sacred—must feel that it had been dishonoured by the introduction of such an advocate. These charges, and the insinuation that Mr. Buchanan was such a scoundrel as to be ready to deliver a lecture on the other side, if paid for it, were not only unjustified but were wholly unjustifiable. It was insinuated that Mr. Buchanan—a man who had been placed in a high position by the suffrages of his fellow citizens—was not only a political profligate but an unparalleled blasphemer. A man, who for fee and reward, was ready to go upon a public platform and libel the very Being who had created him. Of all the libels that ever were published of any man there had been none so horrible as this. If the charge were true Mr. Buchanan must be a man whom all should unite in driving from society. Whatever evidence the defendants might give, even if they should prove that all the expressions attributed to the plaintiff had actually been used by him, the jury would, on account of this part of the libel alone, be compelled to award damages against them. In the defendants' plea of justification they had picked out particular expressions to sustain the abuse which they had poured upon Mr. Buchanan, and upon the strength of these coloured statements had the audacity to ask the jury to hold that the whole libel was justified. So far from having violated his oath of allegiance to the Crown, Mr. Buchanan was most loyal to the Queen when he denounced the conduct of her Ministers as likely to bring disgrace upon her reign. Such genuine loyalty was far more valuable that the lip loyalty of a journal like this, which might or might not be distinguished for its support of constituted authorities. The jury would see that, except in one or two parts of which the defendants had given so much false colouring, Mr. Buchanan had, during his lecture, used the language of history. His tone in reference to the foreign policy of England was not stronger than had been used by the most eminent statesmen, some of whom had been placed at the head of the Imperial Government. The foreign policy of England had been eulogised by some, but denounced by others as most dishonourable. Men possessing a million times more talent than the plaintiff could ever be said to have had, had come forward to denounce the foreign policy of England in terms as strange as any of the very strongest which Mr. Buchanan had used. Was a radical member of Parliament in this colony to be denied the right which had been exercised by the statesmen and nobles of England? Was he, for the exercise of this his undoubted constitutional right, to be maligned as this journal had maligned him? Was he to be held up to the world as such a monster of iniquity that he ought to be driven from the country. He (Mr. Dalley) admitted that some of the expressions attributed to Mr. Buchanan could not be justified, but he was instructed that his client would deny that he had used these expressions. [The speech of Mr. Dalley was long and eloquent, and the foregoing is but an outline of its general effect.]

The paper containing the alleged libel was put in and its publication admitted.

Mr. David Buchanan, the plaintiff, was then placed in the box and examined by Mr. Windeyer. He stated that on the 7th of May last he had delivered a lecture on "the wrongs of Ireland" in the Temperance Hall. The meeting to hear the lecture was called by witness, by advertisement. He was not employed by any one to deliver such a lecture. For the last twenty years he had formed very decided opinions upon Irish affairs. Reading the debate in Parliament on the bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act his attention was particularly drawn to the unfairness of some of the arguments and assertions used, more especially in the speeches of Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Horsman. It was particularly for the purpose of answering what he considered to be the unfair arguments of these gentlemen—their misrepresentations in replying to Mr. Bright, and their denials that Ireland had any wrongs to complain of—that he had delivered this lecture. His opinions as to Ireland, and as to the treatment of that country by England had been unchanged from his boyhood. It was not true that he delivered the lecture merely to put money in his own pocket, not believing or feeling the truth of the sentiments which he uttered. It was perfectly false to state that he had ever impeached the right of the Queen's rule over Ireland. He had ever—and particularly in this lecture—confined himself to a severe criticism upon the policy of the different administrations as to Ireland. Did not write out anything, but made notes as to the general design and course of the lecture before delivering it, and spoke from these notes. It was not true, as the *Empire* had said, that he had justified rebellion in Ireland. He had, on the contrary, condemned the conduct of the "Young Ireland" party in resorting to physical force, and thereby counteracting what O'Connell had effected, constitutionally, by his genius alone. The *Empire's* report gave a most fallacious idea of the lecture. The extracts given were not only inaccurate, but were ungrammatical, perverting the witness's meaning. Nine out of ten times newspaper reports not only misrepresented what was said, but made a speaker appear to have uttered something quite the reverse of what he really did say. The lecture was chiefly historical. Witness ran through the history of Ireland, and spoke of past laws—not of the present—as having been conceived in a fiendish spirit. Spoke of past wars in Ireland as having been brought for purposes of confiscation, and argued from that fact that it would seem as if the object had been to exterminate the Celtic race, &c. Did not attribute any such policy to the administration of the present day. Spoke only of the past, as other historians had spoken. Did not use the expression alleged as to the day of retribution, &c. Spoke of the general admitted fact that Ireland was mis-governed, and used the language of warning that this mal-administration would lead to disaster; adding that if such a result led to an amelioration of the wrongs of Ireland he should rejoice at it; there was no reference to the British rule generally, or to the pending downfall of that rule; the lecture had reference wholly to the administration of government in Ireland, and was one of the most moderate and temperate lectures which witness had ever delivered; had cited the opinions of the Rev. Sydney Smith, Lord Jeffrey, Lord Brougham, and others on the subject of Irish misgovernment in support of his views.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General: I might have spoken to Mr. Egan as to an intention to deliver the lecture, but to no one else; was not sure that he had ever spoken to Mr. Egan; Mr. Peisley went with witness to take the advertisements of the intended lecture to the *Herald* and *Empire*; Mr. Peisley might, to oblige witness, have taken the advertisement into the *Empire* office; he (Mr. Peisley) might have known of the lecture then, but he had certainly not been consulted before; Mr. Peisley paid for the advertisement and witness repaid him directly afterwards; the advertisement, which was to have appeared six times, appeared in the *Empire* but twice; it appeared correctly in the *Herald*; went afterwards with Mr. Peisley to the *Empire* Office (having in the meantime been to the Hunter) to get back the money which had been paid for the other insertions; Mr. Hanson at first demurred, but after examining the manuscript, gave back the money with some reluctance; took Mr. Peisley as a witness and to testify to the order actually given, if any dispute should occur; did not believe there was a Fenian Association in Sydney; had seen no advertisement signed by a person named Grogan, as secretary of any such body; knew of the Irish National League, but did not know its nature; was not a member of it; did not know what a Fenian was; did not say "I know no more of Fenians than this, that I believe them to be true patriots;" spoke very little of Fenians; said that whatever they were they were risking their lives and all that were held dear in an unselfish effort for the good of their country; meant that they might in this effort have exposed themselves to legal penalties; they (the Fenians) might have been wrong in this although their efforts were made conscientiously for what they conceived to be the good of their country; knew that the Habeas Corpus Act had been suspended in order to suppress treasonable practices, but did not complain of the advocacy of this suspension by Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Horsman; complained of their unfairness in answer to Mr. Bright's speech, and their total ignoring of the long continued misgovernment of Ireland; did not say what was represented as to the speech of Earl Russell; did not, he believed, refer to Sir George Grey at all; did not speak of the Fenians as "noble minded men," but spoke of Smith O'Brien as such a man; the reporter had applied to the Fenians what witness had applied to Smith O'Brien; spoke of the wrongs of Ireland as an historian; brought the historical sketch down to the present time, but did not do this until towards the close of it; spoke of the Church Establishment chiefly as a great grievance, but also alluded to the laws as to the tenure of land; the reported approval by witness of what the Fenians were doing was a misrepresentation of the lecture; spoke of misgovernment—of existing grievances—as certain, if persisted in, to lead to "a day of reckoning;" did not justify the appeal to arms by the Fenians; did not say that the Church establishment justified rebellion in Ireland; said that a similar attempt had caused a rebellion in Scotland, and that the sword had never been sheathed there until the injustice was repelled; knew that there was but a very small minority in the House of Commons—some six or eight—who voted against the bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; knew that there were a large number of Irish members in Parliament at the time this bill was passed; knew that the Fenian movement was a revolutionary movement; had not heard that two persons were murdered by Fenians in the streets of Dublin; had read of the attempt of persons calling themselves Fenians in Canada, and of the loss of life consequent thereon; a shilling was charged for admission to the lecture; heard that a reporter from the press had applied for admission, and went out to secure such admission; did not know that the reporter of the *Empire* was refused admission unless he paid a shilling; some £16 or £17 were realised by the lecturer; witness appointed the person at the door, but did not know his name; had a favourable opinion of him from seeing him at the door, but knew nothing of him; gave £4 to the fund for the wives and families of the imprisoned Fenians; a considerable portion of the other receipts were swallowed up in expenses; handed over the £4 on the night after that in which the lecture had been delivered; probably it was on the evening of the day on which this article had appeared that the money was paid; there were two guineas paid for the hall; there were also the expenses of advertising and of handbills; the door-keeper got nothing that witness knew of; there were about 400 people present; knew Mr. Thomas Garrett, a member of Parliament; did not remember his asking witness shortly after the lecture, how it was that he came to deliver such a lecture; witness never replied to any such question from Mr. Garrett, shaking his pocket, with money in it, "This is my answer;" said something to Mr. Garrett, in reply to a remark by the latter as to the lecture having been a failure, and not attended by many; had the silver taken at the door in a pocket handkerchief at the time, being about to get it changed, and said that this (the silver) would show the number of people there; knew a Mr. Pritchard, but had no intimacy with him; never said to him, "Why does not the *Empire* put down these b——y Fenians?" never told Pritchard that it was these Fenians who were trying to get State-aid; there were two members of Parliament at the lecture—Mr. Egan and Mr. Pickering—and they both said it was a most instructive and interesting lecture; witness had always denounced the *Empire's* report, from the time of its appearance, as most inaccurate and unfair; remembered meeting Mr. Jones; believed he had spoken to this gentleman of the inaccuracy of the report; if the lecture had been brought before the country by a true report, there would probably not have been a word against it; this report had therefore done witness great injustice; spoke of the foreign policy of England in order to show that the course of different Administrations had been wrong as regarded Ireland, and that it would have been more just if the same sympathy had been exended towards Ireland as had been extended towards foreign nations; made no reference to the legislation of the present time, except to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; did not express disapproval of this proceeding, but argued that if proper measures had been enacted such a step would never have been necessary; spoke of the "day of reckoning" as a result likely to accrue if the wrongs of Ireland were not redressed, and as a result at which he should rejoice if it eventuated in inducing British statesmen to redress these wrongs; deprecated violence, but spoke of it as an inevitable result of long-continued oppression; meant to express approval of nothing but legitimate agitation; all great statesmen and writers—English as well as Irish, Protestant as well as Catholic—admitted that Ireland had been, and still was, misgoverned; if measures of enlightened relief were not adopted, "a day of reckoning" must surely come; never spoke about rebellion otherwise than as a thing which was imminent through this misgovernment; must protest, emphatically, against being supposed to have connection with any seditious society merely because—as other public men had done—he had given expression to his convictions on Irish affairs; had never at any time advocated a repeal of the Union; had hoped that the *Herald* would have reported the lecture, and if this had been done, would have sent home the paper containing such report; would have sent home the *Empire's* report if it had been correct; it might have had a good effect in helping to refute the calumnies of Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Horsman; had made a charge for admission to cover his expenses; had taken a great deal of trouble in getting up the lecture; had formerly written for the *Empire* at the earnest request of Mr. Hanson, one of the proprietors, and had not been paid anything for so doing; had never, on any occasion, when the Queen's health was proposed, made a proposition by way of amendment that the health of the American President should be drunk; had joined in respectfully drinking the Queen's health, and, after having done so, had proceed the health of the President.

By Mr. Windeyer: Had no arrangement whatever with any society as to the delivery of this lecture, and the appropriation of the proceeds, or of any part of them; was not influenced by the article in the *Empire* to hand over the subscription; was never influenced by considerations of money.

In reply to questions from the Attorney-General, the witness went into some details as to what he had written for the *Empire*, denying that he had thus written at his (witness's) own request, and reiterating that he had done so at the entreaty of Mr. Hanson. There had, however, he admitted, been no stipulation for payment.

Daniel Egan, M.L.A., called and examined by Mr. Windeyer: Was present at the meeting in the Temperance Hall, on the 7th of May, when a lecture was delivered by Mr. Buchanan; was in the chair; the hall was pretty well filled; it was not true that Mr. Buchanan denounced the Queen's rule over Ireland, or justified rebellion against that rule; heard nothing amounting to this; had he done so he should have left; had no reason to believe that Mr. Buchanan had been hired to deliver this lecture; he (Mr. Buchanan) asked witness to preside at a lecture he was about to give on the "The Wrongs of Ireland;" witness consented, because he was anxious to learn what the wrongs of Ireland—about which he had heard so much for

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the last thirty years—really were; did not remember the lecture very clearly, but recollected that there were allusions to Scotland in connection with the Irish Church Establishment; and statements as to the successful resistance which similar attempts at oppression had met in the former country; the lecturer maintained that the wrongs of Ireland would not be redressed without agitation, but did not recommend rebellion; his strongest expressions were to the effect that if similar attempts were still to be made in Scotland, they would be forcibly resisted by the whole population of that country as by one man; his lecture chiefly related to past legislation in reference to Ireland; heard nothing in the way of a justification of Fenian rebellion; did not remember that the Fenians had ever been mentioned; saw the report in the *Empire* of Mr. Buchanan's lecture; some portions of it were very accurate, but it did not appear to witness to convey, on the whole, a correct impression of such lecture; the lecture was not seditious, but the report tended to create an impression that it was so.

By the Attorney-General: Witness often met Mr. Hanson; believed the latter had inquired of witness why he (witness) had presided at such a lecture; might have replied that he did so for the purpose of putting some money in Buchanan's pocket; might have said this knowing that lecturing was Mr Buchanan's only mode of getting a living during the recess of Parliament; Buchanan did not ask witness to preside in order that he (Buchanan) might get some money; heard Buchanan say—speaking of the past—that he believed the desire of England had been to exterminate the Celtic race; there could be no doubt that he used some strong language; heard him say that it was the policy of England to keep down Ireland as much as possible, and, with that view, to keep it in a perpetual ferment; never doing anything for this country unless under the pressure of circumstances or of public opinion; believed that Mr. Buchanan denounced such a policy as worthy of conception in "the darkest corner of hell," but believed that in using these words he spoke of the past; remembered his allusions to the Irish State Church as justifying resistance of some kind; but did not hear any justification of rebellion; did not remember the word "rebellion" or the word "Fenian" having ever been used; believed that the lecture alluded to those persons (the Fenians) without mentioning their designation, and said that he considered them to be true patriots, or something to that effect; there was a great deal of cheering throughout the lecture, and probably this part of it was cheered; heard Buchanan characterise the speech of Earl Russell on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act as "the base drivelling of an old dotard;" heard him speak in similar terms of Sir George Grey; believed he said that neither had justified the libels which had been uttered against those noble-minded men, &c.; also believed that the allusions to the writers for the colonial Press were made as reported; Buchanan said something to the effect that the wrongs of Ireland would accumulate, and would entail vengeance upon the heads of those who had caused them, &c., but not in such *strong* language as was reported; also, that a day of reckoning would come, &c. (as reported); there was great cheering and other displays of enthusiastic approbation when the lecture had concluded. The lecture occupied about an hour and a half in its delivery. Did not observe much difference between the tone of plaintiff's lecture on this occasion and that of one formerly delivered by him upon Robert Burns. Mr. Buchanan could use very strong language when he liked.

By Mr. Windeyer: Heard him speak in terms of eulogium of Smith O'Brien, and believed the terms patriot &c., were applied to the latter; heard him condemn the physical force doctrines of the Young Ireland party as neutralising their results of O'Connell's exertions.

George Ferrers Pickering, M.L.A., was present at the lecture on the 7th May; had been nearly twenty years a journalist, and in the frequent habit of attending public meetings; was present during the whole of the lecture; it was certainly an untruth to assert that Mr. Buchanan had denounced the Queen's rule over Ireland, and had justified rebellion against that rule; it did not strike witness that there was anything seditious uttered by Mr. Buchanan during the whole course of the lecture; witness would at once have left if anything of this character had been uttered; the lecture was, for the most part, a mere historical comment on previous Administrations in connection with Ireland; all the allusions were to the past; there were none to the present state of affairs or to the Fenians; there was no justification of rebellion; the lecturer commended the constitutional efforts of O'Connell, and deprecated the physical force doctrines of the Young Ireland party; believed the word "Fenian" was never used; remembered a eulogium upon Smith O'Brien, and believed the allusions as to high-mindedness, &c., were applied to that gentleman; heard Mr. Buchanan say nothing to the effect that he looked forward with hope or joy to any violent outbreak as a consequence of the wrongs of Ireland.

By the Attorney-General: Witness had thought it necessary to insert a letter of explanation as to his presence at the lecture, in consequence of something which the *Empire* had said; had not anticipated that Mr. Buchanan would use seditious language; had had a previous conversation with Mr. Buchanan, in presence of Mr. Egan, as to what he was about to say. [Mr. Pickering was examined as to many of the expressions attributed to Mr. Buchanan in the *Empire's* report of the lecture, but declined to swear positively whether these expressions had or had not been used.] Something was said about the bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and about the persons whose proceedings had rendered such suspension necessary, but witness did not remember the terms used; witness moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Buchanan.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

THURSDAY.

James Alton was called for the defence, and examined by the Attorney-General. This witness stated that he was a reporter to the *Empire*, and had, as such, attended the plaintiff's lecture. Had been twenty years a reporter, and had been connected with the *Empire* nearly three years. When witness first went to the lecture he was refused admission, but Mr. Buchanan came out and asked him in. Witness took his seat at the reporters' table. Wrote out his report as the lecture went on, and occasionally took notes. Had been put down for the meeting by the chief reporter in the ordinary way, and did not believe that either of the defendants knew he was there. Had had no special instructions from any one as to how he was to report the lecture. His report appeared in the *Empire* just as he had written it; would swear that, although not a full report, it was a true one as far as it went; generally, it was a mere summary, but where it professed to give the precise words used it gave them correctly. The original manuscript of the report was put in, as was also a copy of the *Empire* containing the report. The witness was further examined as to particular passages in the published report—those which had been chiefly referred to during the progress of the case. He swore positively that all these expressions had been used. The following was the report thus sworn to:—

THE WRONGS OF IRELAND.—Mr. David Buchanan delivered a lecture yesterday evening, in the Temperance Hall, on "The Wrongs of Ireland." The chair was taken by Daniel Egan, Esq., M.P. The body of the hall, which holds about 500, was very densely crowded; a large number of females being present. When the lecturer was introduced to the meeting, he was received with deafening applause. He commenced by saying that he desired to treat the subject calmly, and without prejudice—without awakening any angry feelings, or stimulating to acrimonious or violent actions—arousing bitter temper or revengeful emotions. Yet the wrongs of Ireland was a subject which no lover of liberty—no matter what his country—could approach without giving expression to sentiments of a most bitter kind. He would not deviate from the truth; he would, as he always had done on this theme, "nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice." He never admired the foreign policy of Great Britain—neither her treatment of her American colonies, her treatment of Scotland, her conduct in India, nor her war with Russia, on behalf of the Turk. If Great Britain had such a warm sympathy on behalf of Turkey, why had she not the same sympathy with the oppressed Poles? As he could not admire the policy of England with regard to those countries, so, still less could he admire the English rule over that victimised country called Ireland. From the eleventh century the British rule in Ireland had been a rule of massacre, plunder, and extermination, bloodshed, and cruel robbery. To speak of the mighty mountain of injustice and oppression which had been rampant over Ireland for so many centuries would make the blood in their veins chill with horror if he were to instance only a few of her wrongs. The sole object of England was to exterminate the Celtic race. To prove this he quoted from an old Act of Parliament, in which were enumerated the pains and penalties, "to burn, hang, and destroy" all Irishmen of a certain age. After reviewing the history of the Irish Parliament and the exclusion from the suffrage of between six and seven millions of Irishmen, on account of their religion, he detailed the means of corruption resorted to by Lord Castlereagh in bribing the Irish members with a million and a half of money, under the plea of "compensation"—he bribed them for this miserable mess of pottage, to sell their country to a foreign yoke. It was against this union of Ireland with England that the great Henry Grattan raised his voice, and used all his great and universal powers of eloquence to prevent it. But the Union was accomplished; and what had been the rule of Ireland since then? A people, if governed aright, could not be more easily appeased than the Irish in their own country. Since the Union, Ireland had never been governed in the ordinary course of law, but had been oppressed, and had long groaned under an oppression that would aggravate the heart of an angel. He could state facts which would justify the whole of the Irish nation in rising as one man to hurl back the oppression fixed upon them; but he was not anxious to raise any religious feelings; he wished to treat his subject philosophically. He was speaking of what should be justice to Ireland. When *he* came to reflect on the penal laws of Ireland, he came to no other conclusion than that they had been framed in a most fiendish spirit; the bloody pen of Draco could never equal them—laws which made the father betray his son, and the son his father; one victimising the other; the husband the wife, and the mother her daughter. This was the policy of England to keep Ireland in this perpetual and treacherous ferment, killing, betraying, and selling one another. Such a policy could be conceived only in the darkest corner of hell; laws which struck a death-blow at the homes of families, which restrained industry, paralysed commerce, created slaves, extinguished the spirit of the people, placed a veto on their exertions, and a pressure on Ireland that no foul despotism of Europe ever equalled. Everywhere you went, not long ago, in Ireland, you found the father against his son, the mother against her daughter, homes laid desolate, treachery in every home, and between man and man, and all the result of the infernal penal laws against the Irish Catholics in Ireland. Where such laws were in force—and the remnants of those laws still exist, *he* would not hesitate to join any society that had for its object the removal of those tyrannical measures. Give him a fair field and no favour, that is all he would require. There was another monstrous incubus inflicted, and now existing in Ireland, the establishment of a Protestant Church—a church of the minority, a church which the majority of the Irish people were compelled to maintain, yet in which they did not believe—a church which the English were compelled to maintain at the point of the bayonet. This of itself justifies rebellion on the part of the Irish. Such an attempt on the part of England in Scotland had been nobly resented. It justified *rebellion* in Scotland, and why not justify rebellion in Ireland? It was sickening to find how wilfully ignorant the Press of this colony pretended to be on Irish affairs. The Press professed to wonder what the Irish had to complain of; but let them come forward on this platform and ask the question now. Let the *Herald*, or the *Empire* (for it was little better), now come forward and ask what were the wrongs of Ireland, and they should be told. They had many virtuous and most eloquent members, genuine lovers of liberty, in the House of Commons, who had blindly sat by while the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended in Ireland. If the Parliament was in Ireland instead of England, and Ireland had the power, how then would the hon. member for Birmingham have met the question? The great O'Connell did much in his struggles for Ireland, yet, though he gained much, he (the lecturer) never saw the day when justice was brought to Ireland with the consent of England. He reviewed at considerable length the labours of Daniel O'Connell, and related briefly the exertions of Smith O'Brien, O'Meagher, M'Manus, and others in 1848. After recapitulating the events of 1848, and the oppressions since borne, and the extensive emigration from Ireland that followed, he came to the present suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, on account of what is called the Fenian movement. (Storms of applause.) He knew no more of Fenians than this, that he believed them to be true patriots. (Continuous cheering.) The lecturer then quoted from Earl Russell's speech on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and characterised it as the base drivelling of an old dotard; and the same of his colleague, Sir George Grey. (Much cheering.) Both had basely libelled the people of Ireland in these speeches. Neither had substantiated the libels they had cast on those noble-minded men by any documentary proof. They were pure-minded men, seeking freedom—patriots. Yet the crawling miserable things who scribble in our contemptible colonial Press—a Press that kneels and crawls to power—to presume to look down with a sort of snobbish sympathy on those noble-minded men, and stigmatise them as being desirous to violate women, rob, plunder, and exterminate the English rulers in England—(hooting)—men as much above our scribblers as heaven is from earth. (Cheers.) But so sure as there is a God, the wrongs of Ireland will yet accumulate and come down with a just vengeance tenfold greater on the heads of those who have caused them. That grave wrongs existed was undeniable. He cared not a straw—he cared not whether it was called treason or high treason—but he called it God's truth, and he only wished he could convey that sentiment with his compliments to the Attorney-General of England. (Cheers.) There were many discontented Irishmen in America; there were sores now lacerating the hearts of Irishmen. A day of reckoning would come, and that day he need not tell them he should hail with sincere delight. The lecturer then instanced a few cases of oppression inflicted on the wives and families of the recent Irish State prisoners, on whose behalf he promises to repeat his lecture on Robert Burns. At the conclusion of the lecture, the cheers, and shouts, and swinging of hats and caps, were most enthusiastic, and continued for some time. The lecturer was frequently interrupted in the course of his remarks by cheers or hootings, as the tenor of them applied to certain individuals and particular acts. Mr. Buchanan spoke eloquently for an hour and three-quarters, and it will readily be seen that the above is but a very imperfect outline of the lecture. A vote of thanks, accompanied by three cheers, were accorded to Mr. Buchanan, on the motion of Mr. Pickering, M.P.; and a very cordial cheer to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

On cross-examination by Mr. Dalley, the witness said that his manuscript, except the last slip and a half, was written at the hall; the marks in the margin were short hand notes of particular expressions; Mr. Buchanan spoke rapidly, but was not a difficult man for a reporter to follow; was not at any time, while writing this report, engaged in actually writing down a sentence for publication while it was being uttered; it was about the middle of his address that the lecturer spoke of the affair of 1848 in Ireland; believed that the lecturer spoke in terms of eulogy of the course of political action taken by Smith O'Brien, and those who acted with him. He eulogised the conduct of O'Connell, but spoke in commendatory terms of the physical force men also, and of their proceedings; he might have condemned the principles of the physical force party as interfering with the moral force policy of Daniel O'Connell; the lecturer would probably put the matter in that light, as witness remembered that he praised the moral force policy of Daniel O'Connell.

By the Attorney-General: The notes in shorthand on the margin were taken down by witness as the words were actually used. [The witness read his notes in shorthand. These notes, although only of detached expressions, appeared to bear out the published report of the lecture.]

James Murphy, an alderman of the city of Sydney, stated that he had heard a portion of the lecture; was there the best part of an hour; was there during the latter part of the lecture; heard him speak of the Fenians; he said that he considered them noble-minded men and patriots; he said that he prayed daily to God that they would avenge the wrongs of Ireland on the British Government; that although designated traitors and imprisoned in dungeons he considered them saviours of their country; he designated Earl Russell and Sir George Grey as drivelling dotards; he alluded to the colonial Press in no very complimentary terms; he also said that the cruelties to Ireland would justify rebellion, that a day of retribution would come, and that he would like to join in whatever might then be done.

By Mr. Windeyer: Remembered many of the words used; the memory of witness might have been helped by the report in the *Empire* of next day, but he also remembered expressions which were not in the report; was not in the body of the Hall, but in the committee room; believed the lecturer commended O'Connell, and remembered some allusion to Smith O'Brien, but did not remember any comparisons being drawn between the physical and moral force parties; much of the lecture was devoted to the past history of Ireland; Mr. Buchanan went all over Irish history, and referred to the present time as well as to the past; did not hear him say he did not know what Fenians were; he would not swear he did not say so; he spoke of them commendingly, as noble minded men, but did not hear him draw a distinction between their motives and their mode of action; would not swear positively that he did not do so.

William Pritchard: Knew Mr. Buchanan; remembered the time of his lecture; before that—a day or two after the debate in the Assembly on the State-aid question—met Mr. Buchanan in George-street, opposite the City Bank; congratulated Mr. Buchanan on the part which he had taken in the discussion on the State-aid question; he said, "Why don't the *Empire* people denounce the d—— or b—— Fenians?" also, that "These were the people who were clamouring for State-aid;" and that "He wished to God he had the use of their columns and he would denounce them;" this was said in reply to a remark from witness, that he supposed the *Empire* people knew their business best.

By Mr. DALLEY: Witness was very intimate with defendants, and was often at the *Empire* office at night, but did not sleep there; mentioned this conversation afterwards, first to Mr. Hanson and subsequently to Alderman Murphy; to the latter after the lecture; believed this conversation with Mr. Buchanan could not have been many weeks before the lecture; it was the first time that witness met Mr. Buchanan after the debate; could not say how soon after the debate it was; the State-aid debate took place last session.

Thomas Garrett, M.L.A., Chairman of Committees, remembered the appearance of the report of Mr. Buchanan's lecture; met Mr. Buchanan the morning that this report appeared; had read the report; witness told Mr. Buchanan that he thought the latter had been very foolish to deliver such a lecture; he (Buchanan) took witness's hand and placed it to his outside pocket, in which there were a large number of coins, and said, "Do you call that foolishness?"

John Davis was present during the whole of plaintiff's lecture; remembered some of the expressions used; he spoke of the wrongs and sufferings of Ireland from the eleventh century to the present time, and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, &c.; he spoke of the Fenians as true patriots; also said that he cared not whether what he uttered was treason; used very strong terms as to Earl Russell; said that a day of reckoning would come when the wrongs of Ireland would recoil on England; spoke of the Irish State Church as oppressive, and of the resistance of similar oppression in Scotland, and expressed a hope that Irishmen would do likewise.

By Mr. Dalley: Witness had not been at the *Empire* office for some time; did not communicate what he had heard to the proprietors of that journal, and was rather surprised at getting a subpœna; heard the lecturer eulogise O'Connell, and condemn those who had neutralised his action, but did not understand him to condemn the physical force policy as opposed to moral force. The lecture was historical, and referred chiefly to the past; but referred also to the present time; to British misgovernment, and to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

By his Honor: Mr. Buchanan mentioned the name of Fenians; he said, referring to recent events in Ireland, that he cared not what Fenianism was, but that he regarded them as true patriots.

William Hanson, one of the defendants, never asked Mr. Buchanan to write for the *Empire*; prior to the appearance of the opera he applied *as* a favour to be allowed to write the operatic critiques, and this was consented to provided what he wrote was approved; this was asked upon the ground that Mr. Lister had asked that Mr. Buchanan might write the critiques; gave no instructions to Mr. Alton as to the report, and he did not see it until it was in print.

Stephen Jones, clerk of records of the Legislative Assembly, produced the oaths of allegiance taken by Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Hanson, in reply to questions from his Honor, stated that he did not even correct the proof of Mr. Alton's report, and did not see the report of the lecture until he saw it in the newspaper next morning.

This closed the defence.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in addressing the jury for the defence, drew attention to the nature of the law of libel, and to the peculiarity of that law in this colony, which only justified any such publication if it was both true and for the public benefit. Under the plea of the general issue the defendants would be entitled to succeed if what they had written was privileged as a fair comment, and under the plea of justification they would be entitled to succeed if their statements, as to matters of fact, were true and their publication beneficial. The positions of private and public men were very different—and the plaintiff was a public man in a double sense, for he was not only a member of Parliament but a lecturer. The writings of a journalist commenting upon the acts and words of a public man were not to be criticised too minutely. Provided that, taking the commentary as a whole, it was a fair one, that the jury could see that it was written with a fair and honest intention—their verdict must be for the writer; even although he might have fallen into a *few* mistakes. Writers of this class had not lawyers at their side when they wrote. There might be some defamatory matter used, and some of the inferences drawn might be such as the jury might not themselves draw; but these facts must not weigh with them too strongly. Their duty was simply *to see whether the comments* as a whole were such as a public writer might honestly use as to public acts, and not to scrutinise the language of the article too nicely, lest in so doing they should endanger the liberty and cripple the action of the Press by placing the fear of libel actions constantly before the eyes of its conductors. The jury must look at what had led to this lecture. The state of Ireland had been such as to induce the Imperial Parliament to pass in one day a bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and to get the Royal assent to it at once; so that it might become law without a moment's delay. It had been passed with but about six dissentient voices in a House of Commons of 650 members, including a great many Irishmen and persons of all religions. In the House of Lords it had been passed without opposition. In the face of the decision by so large a body of statesmen, who considered the exigency of the case to be such as to require so arbitrary a measure, Mr. Buchanan, living 16,000 miles from the scene of disturbance, came forward to pronounce authoritatively upon the whole proceeding. The motive assigned for this extraordinary course was a defence of Mr. Bright against the attacks of two other members of Parliament. But Mr. Bright was a person well able to defend himself, and if the championship of Mr. Buchanan was necessary, no steps had been taken by the latter gentleman to publish the lecture in England. Consequently it was impossible that it could be of any use for the alleged purpose. The reasonable conclusion was, therefore, that Mr. Buchanan had forgotten the motives which had induced the delivery of this lecture—a lecture for admission to which a shilling per head had been charged. Mr. Buchanan admitted that he had commented freely upon the past history of Ireland, and in so doing it happened that he referred to the Fenians—a body of men whose acts had led to the extreme legislative measures already alluded to. Mr. Buchanan's version of what he said as to these men was, unfortunately for himself, not borne out by others—even by his own witnesses. The report of the lecture written in the way which the reporter had described would, so far as it went, be as useful to the jury for the purposes of the present inquiry as if they had a report of the entire lecture. Many of the phrases used—complete in themselves—were such as no context could alter. As to many of these they had the confirmatory testimony of other witnesses. The jury could not, therefore, rely upon Mr. Buchanan's memory as to the words he had uttered. He was a very fervid orator. He might have made notes of what he intended to say, and might have believed at the close of his lecture that he had said nothing more. Nevertheless he might have said many things which he never intended, and which he would not deliberately have given expression to. It was much safer to rely upon the testimony of the person who was there to record deliberately what was said, and upon those who were there as auditors. The witnesses who spoke to what had been said by the lecturer were men as competent to speak upon this point as the lecturer himself. It must be assumed then, that he had really used the expressions which were attributed to him. The jury must consider what these Fenians were. That they were men who had treasonably conspired, and whose organisation was so extended as to have ramifications in many British colonies, and in the United States, where treason had already occasioned bloodshed. Their numbers were contemptibly small as compared with the whole Irish people, but their power for mischief was such as could only be repressed by such vigorous measures as had been adopted by the Imperial Parliament and the Imperial Government. These men, who were styled noble-minded patriots by Mr. Buchanan, must be regarded by loyal men as criminals. Such being the case, was it the plaintiff's honest intention simply to answer certain arguments used by the supporters of the bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, or did he announce his lecture, and charge his shilling per head, in the hope of attracting a large audience of such persons as might sympathise with the Fenians. If he did so he certainly succeeded, for they had been told that the assemblage was a large one, and that the lecturer's commendatory allusions to the men in question—men engaged in treasonable practices against the Government—were followed by tumultuous applause. No course was more calculated to endanger the harmony and even the safety of society than such a course as this, and for that reason the defendants had a right to denounce it. The lecturer had lauded treason and rebellion, and had denounced those statesmen who had supported a measure for the repression of such treason and rebellion. He had done this at a public gathering, where a shilling per head had been taken at the doors, and where he received some seventeen pounds for his advocacy. In pandering to the prejudices of excited and unreasoning people to obtain money the plaintiff must certainly be considered as a hired advocate, even although no person had actually hired him. The delivery of such a lecture within so short a time after his denunciation of the Fenians in such terms as they heard spoken of by Mr. Pritchard could have resulted from no other motive than a desire to put money in his (Buchanan's) pocket. Under such circumstances the jury must not criticise too closely the language of the journalist who condemned such conduct. Some of the expressions in this article which had been so strongly denounced by the plaintiff's counsel were but such as were commonly used in criticising the character and conduct of public men. At most they were but mere abuse, not malignant libels. The plaintiff, if he had used such language in reference to any political opponent, would no doubt regard it as most mild and temperate, and would laugh at any attempt to stigmatise it as intemperate and libellous. They had heard from Mr. Garrett, whose evidence had not been impeached that Mr. Buchanan, when charged with foolishness in delivering such a lecture, made no attempt to deny what had been reported as to its nature, but simply appealed to the contents of his pocket as a complete justification. This completely made out what was perhaps the most serious imputation of the whole article—that the plaintiff had traded upon the feelings of those who sympathised with the Fenians. If the jury believed the report of the lecture and the evidence of Mr. Garrett and Mr. Pritchard, they could not but hold that the article complained of had fallen short of, rather than had exceeded, the denunciations which such conduct as that of Mr. Buchanan called for. It was wholly inconsistent with the oath of allegiance that Mr. Buchanan had taken that he should appear as a public lecturer to laud the conduct of men who were traitors and criminals. This might have been and probably was done unthinkingly and without intending to violate his oath, but as it had, in fact, been done the defendants were justified in animadverting upon it in very strong terms. A person who was himself in the habit of using the language of violent denunciation when speaking of others, had not a right of coming to a jury for damages whenever any person made a few strong comments upon his own conduct. Mr. Buchanan had told the jury that this had been one of the most calm and deliberate lectures which he ever delivered. Now, they had heard the language in which he had spoken of Earl Russell and others; and when the plaintiff considered this lecture to have been the most temperate he had ever delivered, they might easily guess what his other lectures must have been. They had it in evidence, too, that Mr. Buchanan was in the habit of using strong language. It was clear, then, that the public position of the plaintiff justified comments upon his proceedings that could not have been legitimately applied to a private individual; that provided this commentary had been honest and fair as a whole, the jury must not too closely criticise the language of the article. That the defendants would be entitled to a verdict upon this ground, even although some of the inferences and comments might not be such as the jury would themselves have drawn or made. And that the plaintiff, as a man who was in the habit of using strong and even intemperate language in denouncing others, was not entitled to ask damages when such language was used on a legitimate occasion towards himself. The Attorney-General cited various authorities in support of his arguments as to the law of libel, the rights of comment upon public men, the latitude allowed in such comments, and the fact that men who used strong language against others had not, when such language was retaliated, the same right of appealing for damages as men who never used such language. The learned gentleman also reviewed and compared the evidence, and argued very ably thereon in support of the positions for which he contended.

Mr. DALLEY in reply admitted that the general view of the law contended for by the Attorney-General was the correct one, and that it was not for the jury to criticise too closely the language used by public journalists in commenting legitimately upon public men. He admitted, too, that one who was in the habit of using very strong language of others had not the same claim upon the consideration of a jury as persons who were not in the habit of using such language. This, however, was only in regard to the measure of damages. If such a person had ever libelled others he had laid himself open to actions for such libels, and if he was afterwards personally maligned he had the same right to redress at the hands of a jury of his countrymen as any of his fellow-subjects. No attempt whatever had been made to sustain that part of the article which was not covered by the plea of justification, and which was the gravest part of the whole libel. The charge, especially, that Mr. Buchanan was a man who would even libel his Creator if he was paid for it. The English statesmen who had been spoken of cared nothing what Mr. Buchanan, the Attorney-General, or the *Empire* might say of them. Nothing that could be said here could affect the position of Mr. Bright. But any man might fairly come forward as the plaintiff had done to defend the reputation of that illustrious orator in this country from unjust attacks by Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Horsman, whose speeches had doubtless been generally read. The jury had seen Mr. Buchanan in the witness-box, and must have observed that he gave his evidence in a most clear and straightforward manner. If they could accept the assertion that plaintiff had hired himself out to advocate the cause of treason, they must also be prepared to declare that he was a man of very weak intellect; and the jury were very unlikely, he thought, after having seen and heard Mr. Buchanan, to come to this conclusion. They had heard that out of some £16 or £17 he gave £4 for the relief of the suffering relatives of the Fenians; and, misguided as these men might have been, pity for their distressed families was certainly not a feeling to be condemned. Having done this, and paid the expenses of printing and advertising, as well as the rent of the hall, what balance could Mr. Buchanan have pocketed. If the plaintiff was really desirous of making money by the prostitution of his eloquence to the advocacy of treason, he would, if he had a spark of intelligence, have made better terms than this. He would have stipulated for a far higher amount of remuneration. The imputation of having been "hired" was repeated again and again throughout the article, and as this imputation had been wholly disproved the plaintiff would be entitled, even upon this ground alone, to a verdict. But he repeated that the accusation against Mr. Buchanan of being a man who would blaspheme his God for lucre was one more dreadful than had ever been used by any journalist against a political opponent. If the defendants meant to make this charge—and they must have meant it—they ought to have adduced some evidence to justify it. To call it the language of mere abuse was absurd. It was more violent and brutal than the language of the most violent and brutal of those whose abuse of each other was to be heard in the streets. But even if such language was to be heard in the streets, this would be no answer to the present action. The language of the streets was not the language to be used by a public journalist. The defendants might have used very strong condemnatory language of the plaintiff, and still have kept within the pale of the law, but they had libelled him from first to last. The jury had heard Mr. Buchanan's version of what he had said, and the support of that version by the testimony of Mr. Egan and Mr. Pickering. A review of the whole evidence would show that this version was the correct one. Mr. Buchanan, as all the witnesses had told them, had lauded the policy of O'Connell, and it was an irresistible conclusion that in following up this line of argument he must have condemned the doctrines of the physical force party, although he had, doubtless, spoken in terms of praise of some of the eminent men who had been the leaders of that party. The reporter of the *Empire* had probably confused these subjects—had mistaken praise of the personal character of these leaders for praise of the Fenians, and comments upon the history of the past for comments upon the passing events of the day. Men of the greatest eminence had raised their voices in denunciation of the conduct of Ministers and of the foreign policy of the Empire. They had done this not in obscure places but in the halls of the national Legislature and no one had ever thought of charging them with treason for so doing. The plaintiff was equally privileged. Mr. Dalley further animadverted upon the evidence for the defence, contrasting it with that adduced for the plaintiff, and contending that the substantial accuracy of the latter was clear. He maintained that in any case his client was entitled to a verdict, on the unjustified portion of the libel, and that the defendants had so clearly failed to make out their plea of justification that there ought to be a verdict on that part of the case also and with exemplary damages.

His HONOR, addressing the jury, said, there could be no doubt that large portions of this publication were libellous. It was unnecessary to discuss a point of that description, as the fact must be perfectly obvious, and in the second place no dispute had been raised as to the character of the publication. But the meaning of the libel, and its exact bearing, were entirely questions for the jury who, in considering a verdict, would have to look at the whole publication—the portions sought to be justified as well as those not attempted to be justified; the former being set forth at full length in the plea. The leading article, which was the foundation of this action, selected certain portions of the plaintiff's lecture or speech, on the 7th of May last, which were repeated in the allegations in the plea on the record, and the defendants urged that on account of his having said these things at this public meeting they charged him with the matters inserted in the plea. They said, not only were these substantially true, but that they were published for the public benefit; that, considering the nature of the subject, the position of the plaintiff, and what he was doing, it was for the public benefit that he should be so exposed. With respect to the portion of the alleged libels which was unjustified and to which there was a plea of not guilty, they might or might not be deemed libels, but if libels they were so insignificant that very small damages were necessary. The whole article, with a few omissions, was sought to be justified. The jury must find with regard to the portions sought to be justified, that they were published for the public benefit, and secondly, being so published, that they were true. As to the portions of the article with regard to which there was a plea of not guilty, the jury would have to consider what was the meaning of particular expressions, and if they found them libellous, fix the damages to which they held plaintiff to be entitled on that issue. Among the portions not justified were the two dwelt upon by Mr. Dalley; namely, the allegation to the effect that plaintiff was a man quite ready to do anything for the sake of hire or from other motives, or ready to say anything that occurred to him about anybody either on one side or the other. The passage was this:—"And if he had an offer of payment for delivering a lecture on the existing state of affairs, would he not be furious in praise of the 'Prentice Boys of Derry, and loud in his approbation, equally useless, of that military evolution whereby King William passed the Boyne Water? We merely put this to the common sense of every Irishman, every Englishman, and every Scotchman in the country who has had opportunities of forming an estimate of Mr. Buchanan's character. And if, as we cannot for a moment doubt, the answer is that he would really do so—that he would denounce 'the Pope, the Devil, and the Pretender' at one moment, and 'Luther, Calvin, and the Queen'—not to introduce a holier name—at the other, according to the influence by which he was prompted—what possible benefit can the advocacy of such a man confer upon Ireland?" This had been dwelt upon by Mr. Dalley, as the most serious of the libels—that for the sake of lucre plaintiff was ready to denounce any side, whether the Pope, the Devil, the Pretender, or Luther, Calvin, and the Queen—"not to introduce a holier name." This last sentence could admit of but one construction, namely that he was equally ready to denounce even his own Maker. This was not justified; the jury would have to look at the whole article and the effect it would be likely to have on his character by way of prejudice, and what damages he ought on that account to receive. Another imputation was that plaintiff was hired to do knowingly what was palpably wrong; or that this had been done by him for hire, being employed by some one. It might be that he was hired as an assassin would be, or like a hireling writer would be employed to write that which suited his employer. Or it might be that he did not do what was imputed to him unconscientiously. Was he induced to give the lecture in the hope of receiving money? The words might have been used in the sense of his being paid to do it. The safer course for a Judge was, to abstain from opinions upon points of that kind, leaving the actual question as to the effect and tendency of the words to the jury. Of course, when they came to the consideration of those portions which were justified, they must consider what plaintiff really said at this meeting, and his motives for convening it and delivering the lecture. The most important point was, what did he say, and with regard to this there was a great deal of conflicting testimony. If the hearers had been persons of such cultivated intellect as to judge of the language critically there might have been some difference in their impressions. But he was not at all surprised at contradictions on a subject of this kind, as language that might be considered strong by some persons might be regarded as moderate by others. If what Mr. Pickering said was accepted, the word "Fenians" was not used throughout the lecture, and he stated that he did not believe plaintiff referred to them. This witness said he referred to the wrongs of Ireland as a matter of history and not treasonably; and Mr. Egan, who was present, stated that in the lecture nothing treasonable, rebellious, or disloyal struck him, and that there was nothing said justifying a rising or insurrection. But on cross-examination he thought the plaintiff used several of the expressions that defendants relied upon to show that he incited insurrection. Mr. Pickering denounced the report of the lecture as false and utterly unlike what plaintiff spoke; whilst Mr. Buchanan stated in evidence that he never said anything to justify rebellion, or that he should rejoice in a retribution upon England for the wrongs of Ireland, the substance of what he did say being that if a revolution took place and the effect of that revolution was the amelioration of the condition of Ireland he should be rejoiced, meaning an amelioration that ought to be introduced by the good feeling and humane policy of the British nation. Mr. Buchanan further said he was referring to the past, but no doubt he did allude to the present state of things, although he maintained that it was an historical lecture. And so according to the evidence of Mr. Egan and Mr. Pickering. But Mr. Buchanan himself showed that he must have been referring to the present. In the first instance, he said he went there for the purpose of justifying the speech of Mr. Bright. Not having that speech before the Court, they could not judicially know what it was; but sufficient of it was known to make it apparent that it related to the wrongs of Ireland. Mr. Bright was a man of great ability and an eminent member of the Imperial Parliament, and if he made a speech in reference to the wrongs of Ireland in the debate on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, and it was answered by Mr. Horsman and Mr. Roebuck, he must have been speaking of the existing state of things. Surely he could not have directed his remarks to past wrongs when dealing with the subject of the present suspension of the Act. It was but reasonable to conclude that Mr. Bright was then speaking of existing wrongs. He voted, it appeared, for the suspension of the Act, but had spoken of insurrections and the necessity for removing the cause by a better course of legislation. He might have said there were wrongs in the past and in the times of the Tudors and the Georges, but things that existed now were wrongs that ought to be and might removed by better legislation, and if this were done there would be no cause of insurrection. But the Court could not know judicially of what the speech consisted, although it was evident it was on the question whether the Habeas Corpus Act should be suspended or not in Ireland. Mr. Buchanan having delivered a lecture in connection with that suspension of the Act, it was impossible to imagine that the whole of it was historical. He might have connected present with past wrongs, the existence of which he said Mr. Horsman and Mr. Roebuck denied, and, therefore, he desired to place the matter fairly before the public of New South Wales. In putting before the public these wrongs, he must have meant existing wrongs, or there was no meaning in his talking of them at all, for if we were religious men, and imbued with the ordinary feelings of humanity, it would be a strange proceeding to make past wrongs the ground for insurrection. Our great grandfathers might have done much wrong to some portion of the Empire, and the wrong might have been redressed by their grandsons; but were they to whom injury was done by those long dead and buried to plunge the country into bloodshed, making widows and orphans, rendering homes desolate, and creating disturbances in places that generations to come might not restore to peace and quietness, and all on account of acts for which the present generation was not responsible. Let the wrongs that were gone sleep in the grave, and the memory of them should be buried too. The wrongs of the past could not be the subject of a sensible movement unless to cause a bad feeling, for it could have no useful result. He could not, therefore, suppose that this lecture was solely upon the wrongs of Ireland past and gone, or why insist upon them to such an extent. We did not, *now-a-days*, dwell upon the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, or the desecration of our cathedrals by the Parliamentarians making stables of them, or on the persecutions of Protestants and Catholics in former periods of British history. It could not lead to redress. The spirit and feeling of the times had altered, and demanded that such things should be buried in oblivion. He could not therefore believe that any other than the existing grievances of Ireland were referred to when Mr. Buchanan spoke of a remedy. Mr. Dalley urged that strong things had been said by Mr. Bright and others on that subject, and that which they did Mr. Buchanan was equally justified in doing. Mr Dalley might not have meant this as law, but he (the Chief Justice) utterly denied it, and there was no reason for it being law. Addresses made in Parliament were made before a body by whom the matter might be immediately questioned, and by means of the Press these addresses went before the country, so that all could read them. The mischief, therefore, was not done that might result from similar addresses before a different kind of audience. In Parl[illegible] were present together. [illegible] the bane and the antidote to a large body [illegible] was an address delivered Sydney, and that wh[illegible] in the city of or counsel before a Co[illegible] person in Parliament justified in saying would not be [illegible] would be perfectly assembly where the truth of statem[illegible] in such a public could not be challenged. A member that were made Parliament had a still wider latitude than [illegible] Parliament in Bar. He might on any public measure say [illegible] of the pleased, however false, slanderous, and malicious[illegible] he whatever its tendency, the only check existed in the [illegible], itself. Other persons had not this privilege, and there was no reason why they should have it, and especially was a promiscuous popular assembly in the city on a very different footing. Mr. Dalley had not disputed the law quoted by Mr. Martin, and the following might be given as a correct summary of it. The public conduct of public men of whatever grade, whether holding office in the State or not, is open to criticism and comment without penal or civil liability in the commentator, but with a similar qualification. Dishonourable motives may not under cover of this protection be imputed, nor private character be attacked unless the accuser be prepared to substantiate his charges by proof. Misstatement cannot be justified under any circumstances, but subject to those restrictions and the further condition that the commentary be not grossly unfair (so unreasonable in the kind or degree of censure as to be palpably without *foundation*) the public character of every officeholder or person occupying a public position is open to observation oral or written, at the will and pleasure of any man. Authors, actors, and perhaps some others who by position and conduct invite public notice fall within the same category. This right of criticism and censure in all such cases is not peculiar to journalists—though by many supposed to be so. It is one which belongs to them only in common with and as a portion of the community; and where the right exists at all it may, within the limits indicated, be exercised with great freedom. This (said his Honor) went to indicate the common right to canvass the conduct of public men, the right which Mr. Buchanan had in talking of others, and the right defendants had in writing of him. They had a right to comment on his conduct, and use such language as under the circumstances might be legitimate. The jury would have to consider what was said in the lecture; and with regard to this his Honor proceeded to read over the evidence, and comment upon various portions of it. He pointed out that, whilst a person might speak disparagingly to the greatest degree of acts of administration not carried into law, yet if when the measures had become law he spoke of them as corrupt and tyrannical he necessarily spoke of the Sovereign as well as the other component parts of Parliament. Mr. Buchanan explained the alleged incorrectness of the report, by stating that he said he would rejoice at the day of retribution or the day of reform and good government of Ireland arriving, and if that were brought about by insurrection, he should still be glad of the result, although he did not advocate or justify insurrection. As to the effect of a speech like this upon the minds of hearers—especially easily excited hearers—it was impossible to deny that the distinction Mr. Buchanan drew, would not be readily seen. A witness who had been an alderman of the city (Mr. Murphy) did not even see the distinction between praising Smith O'Brien for his self-sacrifice, and patriotism, and dispraising him for resorting to physical force. It was indeed to be lamented that here where there was peace and quietness, except with regard to local differences and wants, where we had no church established by law, all living upon equal terms, that the memories of the past should be awakened, and the national animosities which had existed in Ireland be brought into our comparatively tranquil community. We might sympathise with those who suffered, but that there should be found persons to lecture on the wrongs of Ireland in vehement language to an excitable audience, and thus arouse a bitterness of feeling that might be detrimental to our social harmony was very sad indeed. His Honor then went through the rest of the evidence, comparing and explaining it, and concluded by formally putting to the jury several issues upon which they should find their verdict.

The jury, after fifty minutes' consideration, found a verdict for the defendants upon the issue of justification, and for the plaintiff upon the issue as to the rest of the article declared upon. Damages one farthing. That is to say that the facts set out in the plea of justification had been made out, and that the publication of so much of the article as had been covered by this plea had been for the public benefit; but that the residue of the article not covered by this plea was libellous, and that one farthing was awarded to plaintiff by way of damage for such libel.

His HONOR, on the application of Mr. Windeyer, granted a certificate to the effect that the case was a proper one to be tried in the Supreme Court.

The trial of this case excited a great deal of interest. The Court was crowded to excess, from first to last, while it was going on, and numbers of persons remained in and around the Court (after the jury had retired) awaiting the delivery of the verdict. The most perfect order, however, prevailed; and there was no outward demonstration of feeling as to the result of the trial.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice CHEEKE.

HORSE STEALING.

Thomas Cooney was charged with having at Kiama on the 10th June last, stolen one horse, colt or gelding, the property of Alexander Berry.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Rogers. Mr. Isaacs prosecuted.

The evidence for the prosecution went to show that for three years past the prisoner had been in the employ of Mr. Alexander Berry as a horse breaker, and that he was frequently employed to drive horses to Sydney for sale from Mr. Berry's station of Coolangatta, near Shoalhaven. This station was managed by Mr. David Berry, the brother of the owner, and the person who had hired the prisoner, and who used to send him to Sydney with horses. On the 10th June last the prisoner started from Coolangatta with a draft of sixteen head of horses for sale in Sydney. Among the lot was a roan horse which was swapped by prisoner on the road to a man named Morrison, who gave him another horse for the roan and £8 10s. to boot. It was distinctly sworn that the prisoner had no authority to sell horses on the road, although it appeared that he had done so on more than one occasion, and although the prisoner had stated that if he were allowed to sell horses on the road, he could get double the price that they fetched in Sydney. The roan horse sold to Morrison was left by the prisoner at Jamberoo for Morrison; and on the prisoner's return from Sydney he got a man, named Murphy, who travelled with him, to write a letter to Morrison, asking him not to say anything about the transaction, and not to ride the horse about that part of the country for a time. The letter in question was put in evidence, and proved by the testimony of Murphy to have been written from the prisoner's dictation. The roan horse in dispute was inspected outside the court and identified by several witnesses as the property of Mr. Alexander Berry.

Mr. ROGERS also made two technical objections to the information—one was that the prisoner having accounted for the brown horse received in exchange for the roan, and having failed to account for the £8 10s. merely, could not be charged with horse stealing. The second objection was that the prisoner being the servant of Mr. David Berry, the information being laid in the name of Mr. Alexander Berry, was bad. His HONOR disallowed both objections, but took a note of them.

For the defence, no witnesses were called; but Mr. ROGERS made an address to the jury, contending that at the time prisoner swapped the horse he had no intention of keeping the proceeds; that he had accounted for the brown horse received in exchange, and would have paid the £8 10s. over to Mr. Berry; and that a fraudulent intention on the part of the prisoner had not been proven by the evidence.

Mr. ISAACS replied at great length, and his Honor having summed up, the jury, after some deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of his previous good character.

The prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Court rose at ten minutes to 4 o'clock p.m.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge DOWLING.

WEEKES V. TOOGOOD.

This was an issue from the Supreme Court. Plaintiff, a painter, sued the defendant, an hotel keeper, for labour and materials; the amount sought to be recovered was £36. The work claimed for was painting and lettering, and evidence was given that it had been properly performed. The defendant paid £18 4s. into court in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, and, with respect to the latter, he called witnesses who swore that the work was inferior, and that the measurement of the plaintiff was erroneous. His Honor gave the plaintiff a verdict for £13 19s. 6d., plus the amount paid into Court. Mr. Davis, instructed by Mr. Hellyer, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Stephen, instructed by Mr. J. R. Jones, for the defendant.

THRELKELD V. KEELE.

Plaintiff claimed £32 15s. 6d., the price of sixteen bags of sugar, goods sold and delivered. Mr. Butler, instructed by Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Davis, instructed by Mr. Slade, appeared for the defendant. Defendant pleaded never indebted, but the only question at issue was as to the delivery of the goods. Plaintiff sold five tons of sugar to the defendant, and it was alleged that six tons had been actually delivered. Receipts for the delivery of six tons were put in evidence, but the defendant contended that one of them was merely a duplicate. A great number of witnesses were examined at considerable length as to the question of delivery. The business had been solely managed by the draymen and storekeepers of the parties, and there was no objection on the part of the defendant to pay for the goods if it were shown that they had actually been delivered. His Honor's verdict was for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

On the motion by Mr. Mackenzie, plans of distribution were confirmed in the estates of George Hamilton, Charles Southwell, and James Thorne. A caveat was filed against the confirmation of the plan filed in John Mackel's estate, which was set down for consideration this day next week.

In the matter of Threlkeld v. Whyte, for compulsory sequestration, the rule nisi was discharged, without costs, by consent of counsel on both sides.

On the motion of Mr. Sempill, the directions of creditors in the estate of William Martin were ratified, subject to payment of costs, charges, &c.

In the estate of Edward Johnson, an adjourned special meeting. One witness was examined, and the meeting terminated.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of Pemberton C. Palmer, a first meeting. Nine debts were proved.

In the estate of John Parker, a first meeting. Neither the insolvent nor any creditor attended.

In the estate of Hermann Weissberg, a first meeting. Two debts were proved.

SURRENDERS.

Bartholomew Lehiff, of Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, Hurry, labourer. Liabilities, £205 15s. Assets, £11. Mr. James[illegible], official assignee.

Liton Brockman Frazer, of Neutral Bay, landing waiter. [illegible], £216 5s. 8d. Assets, £159. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

ME[ETIN]GS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, August 17.—At [illegible] Elisabeth Keith, Josiah H. Nelson, John Kingsmill, third. Elisabeth Kerrins, single. Hugh Kerrins, Miller, John G. Laing, Hugh [illegible] [adjou]rned examination.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Birrell, Woods, and Day.

Of fifteen prisoners brought before the Bench, seven were discharged and three were remanded.

Michael Reardon was charged with having assaulted Celia, his wife. Mrs. Reardon deposed that her husband, the defendant, came home drunk about midnight of Tuesday, and commenced to abuse her; afraid that he would do her *some* bodily harm, she retreated into another room, securing the door as best she could by placing boxes against it; about 3 o'clock in the morning he burst into the room, knocked her down and kicked her; her forehead and back bear the marks of his kicks; he frequently gets drunk, and as often as he comes home drunk he beats her, so that she lives in continual dread of him; she has seven children, towards whose support her husband does not contribute on an average so much as 20s. a week. The defendant asked no question of his wife in cross-examination, nor did he offer any excuse. He denied, however, that he was drunk on Tuesday night, and alleged that his wife did not know what she said. To be imprisoned two months.

Eliza Brown was summarily convicted of having stolen a book, the property of John Ferguson, of George-street, bookseller, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Ann Booth was found guilty of having stolen three pair of boots the property of Robert Condell, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 5s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Alice Sheehan was convicted of having stolen a piece of mohair, valued at 40s., the property of Robert Calver, of Pyrmont, draper, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Mary Haddock, an old offender, was sent to gaol for seven days, on conviction of having in a public place behaved herself in a riotous manner.

On the summons paper were twenty-two cases, of which one was dismissed, five were postponed, and seven were struck out. John Cannon was fined 20s., and William Osborne 10s., for breaches of the by-laws regulating carriages plying for hire; John J. Curran was fined 5s., and George Murray, John Morris, Abraham Nordern, and Thomas Fox, 10s. each, for obstructing the footway with show goods; Thomas Dearin was fined 20s. for allowing stagnant water to remain upon premises belonging to him, whereby a nuisance is caused, and neglecting, after notice, to abate the nuisance. In Hassan v. Moss, a suit for the recovery of a watch illegally detained, an order was made for the complainant.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Oatley, G. Hill, Cohen, E. Campbell, and Pemell, have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE CORUT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. James Pemell.

James Siddle, for riotous behaviour in George-street, was fined 20s., with the alternative of three days' imprisonment.

Thomas Purves, belonging to the Royal Artillery, was given into custody, charged by Mrs. Leddra with having killed three fowls. Prisoner, who was under the influence of drink at the time, was discharged, on his consenting to pay the value of the fowls (12s.).

Thomas Mulcahy appeared on summons charged with assaulting Ellen Macnamara, and was ordered to pay a penalty of 10s., with 6s. 6d. costs, in default to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

BANCO COURT.—Bauer v. Ringe; Day v. Mortimer; Want v. Gibbs and another; Herrman v. Dessaur; James v. Turner.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge at 11 o'clock a.m., Lockhart v. Lynch and another, for judgment. Motions: By order—Taylor v. Minehan, further directions and costs.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Re Hart's costs, taxation.

DISTRICT COURT.

CA. SA. MOTIONS.

New trial, 6076 Kosten v. Tierney.

CAUSES.

4441 Stewart and Co. v. Judd	4492 Sedgwick v. Mooney
4452 Hardy v. Jamieson	4531 Forster v. Storm
4453 Hardy v. Mortimer	4538 Usher v. Jolly
4465 Pacey v. Uther	4550 Fitzgerald v. Carmichael.

THE MUDGEE SHEEP FAIR.—Adverting to the Exhibition of Thursday (yesterday), for which such great preparations have been made, the *Western Post* of Tuesday remarks:—It can hardly be expected that in a novel enterprise such as this, the arrangements can prove faultless. With, at present, only limited means at the disposal of the society, and the Exhibition having assumed dimensions which its most sanguine supporters never anticipated at the outset, we can scarcely be said to be in working order. Every effort has been made to make the arrangements as complete as possible before hand. But, in spite of this, we cannot expect that everything should go off with the regularity that may be looked for hereafter, should the fair become an annual matter. Experience, no doubt, will do much so assist the society in completing their arrangements, and the success this Exhibition merits will, of itself, be the guarantee of further exertions. It is well known—and we may as well cut our egotism short by stating—that to this district the squatters must come for fine-woolled stock. Its reputation is on too firm a foundation to be shaken for years. If our breeders, knowing this, determine to stand together and refuse to sell stock except at these annual fairs, the success of the institution is settled at once. We know, as a fact, that the greater part of our visitors this time are buyers, if they find the article they want, and no ridiculous prices are asked them. By showing them the stud stock, they can foretell well enough what our next exhibits will be, and, knowing this, they find their market for the future. Touching the fair in its general aspect, the whole community have much to thank the promoters of this Exhibition for. It is not a matter that personally concerns the sheep-breeders alone. From all quarters men who never visited the district before will be here. These are chiefly men of wealth and intelligence, and their experience of the capabilities of the district may stand us in good stead. We may add that it is far from improbable that it will be the means of inducing numbers to form stud establishments in the district, where they can raise their own stud stock. It is well known that in the warmer districts wool deteriorates, and that density and character cannot be kept up except by constant change of stud stock. This very district owes much to its climate in producing these latter qualities. We are told by good judges that we are unequalled elsewhere, and hence it is that we have a market at our door. In these advantages the whole community participates, for if a special market is once placed on a permanent footing, the money annually spent is not confined to one or two individuals, but is absorbed in the community. A fair once established is not as this is even in its infancy restricted to one peculiar commodity as we may say; but it will be to the interest of others to bring forward other stock which, if good, must meet with a ready sale. A considerable number of persons are attracted to the spot, and, so far, one great object is gained. It rests with the community at large to take advantage thereof. It may yet be found that local industries of all sorts may be fostered and encouraged, and this fair, simply at present but a sale of sheep, ultimately prove a guild that shall be of a far more catholic character.

CIRCULAR STORMS.—Writing to the *Australasian*, "Big Ben" says:—Some time ago there appeared in your columns an inquiry by "Cyclone" on the subject of circular storms. As no one else has given him the information for which he asked, I will endeavour to do so, in hopes that he has not by this time ceased to desire it. The assumption to which "Cyclone" alludes, that the motions of the heavenly bodies—whether of rotation on their axes or of revolution in their orbits—could not have been produced by their mutual attractions only, is certainly correct; but I think it will readily appear that there is not much analogy between this fact and those that relate to the phenomena of storms. As the earth moves from west to east in its daily rotation on its axis the atmosphere must move with it, for otherwise we should all run a great risk of being blown away; and points nearer the Equator have to travel further in the day than points more remote, and therefore move faster. Hence at any point north of the Equator a north wind will have an unperceived motion from the west, due to the rotation of the earth and atmosphere, just as a wind which seems due north to a man travelling towards the east will be found to be north-westerly if he stands still. When this wind gets further south it reaches points where the earth has a greater motion towards the east, and therefore the wind appears to have motion from the east, and thus the north wind becomes north-easterly. Similarly a south wind will arrive at points where there is less motion towards the east than at points further south, and the south wind becomes south-westerly. Now let us consider the circumstances of "Cyclone's" storms. The air, being heated, rises and leaves a vacuum, and the wind rushes in from all sides to supply it. But, as described above, the north wind is changed to north-easterly, the south to south-westerly, and similar changes are produced in all other winds, though to a less degree. Hence the general effect will be a circular storm, in which the wind moves round in the direction opposite to that in which the hands of a watch rotate when placed face upwards. Similarly it may be shown that the same causes would in the southern hemisphere produce a storm moving in the same direction as the hands of the watch. I hope that this will enable "Cyclone" to understand why storms do not always follow the example set them by the heavenly bodies.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 16.

Ellora, P. and O. Co.'s R. M. S., 1200 tons, Captain Skottowe, from Galle 23rd July and Melbourne 14th instant. Passengers—From Southampton: Mr. Belt and servant, Captain Blake and servant. From Marseilles: Mr. Nightingale. From Calcutta: Miss Pearson, Major Murray. From Bombay: Mrs. Morgan, Messrs. Stokes and M'Intyre. From Melbourne; Captain and Mrs. Burn and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Ponton, Mrs. Gilchrist, Mrs. Beveridge. H. Moore, agent.

Esperanza, brig, 180 tons, Captain Davis, from Warrnambool. Captain, agent.

Summer Cloud, barque, 370 tons, Captain Skelton, from Tome 20th May. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

Adrienne, French barque, 468 tons, Captain Hardols, from Calcutta, via Melbourne 26th ultimo. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.

Gipsy, schooner, 44 tons, Captain Winfield, from Twofold Bay 13th instant. Captain, agent.

Yarra Yarra (s.), 500 tons, Captain Page, from Brisbane 14th instant. Passengers—Miss Agnes Watts, Miss Elizabeth and servant, Mr. Caton, Mr. G. H. Holmes, Mrs. Hart and 2 Miss Harts, Captain Moncton, and 35 in the steerage instant.

Agnes Irving (s.), Captain Creer, from Grafton. C. and R. R. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—August 16.

Clarence (s.), for Brisbane.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 17.

Matador, for Bulli, for Hongkong; Australasian Packet, for Hobart Town; Cornwallis, for Calcutta; Auckland (s.), for Auckland. [Flying Cloud, for London; Kestrel, for ...]

CLEARANCES.—August 16.

Centurion, ship, 874 tons, Captain Higgins, for Hongkong.

Australasian Packet, schooner, 182 tons, Captain Anderson, for Hobart Town.

You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Captain Heselton, for Melbourne.

Cornwallis, ship, 1214 tons, Captain Brown, for Calcutta. Passengers—Messrs. Gorrick, Tuck, and 1 in the steerage.

Clarence (s.), 400 tons, Captain Cottier, for Brisbane. Passengers—Miss Ponton, Rev. A. C. Ponton, Mr. W. Banbury, and 4 in the steerage.

Auckland (s.), 500 tons, Captain Harris, for Auckland. Passengers—Messrs. Allen, Conner, Yale, and 17 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 16.

Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 258 tons coal; Maria, Active, Atlantic, Clara, Brilliant, from Newcastle, with 810 tons coal; Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter, with 250 bales hay, 58 bags maize, 300 hides, 8 bales skins, 7 kegs tobacco, 1 case, 1 cask rum, 1 bale bacon, 5 cases eggs, 1 entire horse, 2 calves, 160 sheep, 26 pigs, 1 coop poultry, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 16.

Ellen, for Twofold Bay; Lurline, for Wollongong; Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Active, Atlantic, Clara, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—August 16.

Esperanza, from Warrnambool: 150 tons potatoes, Order.

Summer Cloud, from Tome: 4640 bags wheat, 700 bags bran, Order.

Adrienne, from Calcutta via Melbourne: 25 bales gunny bags, 157 cases castor oil, 202 bundles lines, 4800 bags rice, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 1 case, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 4000 bags rice, 401 packages, Order.

Yarra Yarra (s.), from Brisbane: 5 bales cotton, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 30 bales wool, W. B. Tooth and Co.; 119 hides, Irwin, Turner, and Co.; 13 bales wool, Richardson and Wrench; 14 casks tallow, J. Graham; 3 bodies beef, Hughes; 3 bodies beef, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.

EXPORTS.—August 16.

Clarence (s.), for Moreton Bay: 7 packages tobacco, L. Rawack and Co.; 50 casks currants, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 30 bags sugar, 8 packages, J. Fraser and Co.; 1 package revolvers, Montefiore and Te Kloot; 8 packages, J. Powell; 2 cases, J. Sands; 1 case, T. J. Bown; 3 cases, Elliott, Brothers; 2 packages, F. Lassetter; 1 cask earthenware, T. R. Coates; 2 cases, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 80 bags flour, 25 bales hay, Barker and Co.; 3 bales woolpacks, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 case, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 14 bags maize, 3 casks butter, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 2 bales leather, H. Box and Sons; 29 bags pollard, J. Wearne; 2 bales woolpacks, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 80 bags flour, R. Towns and Co.; 6 bales hay W. H. Holmes; 3 cases fruit, 1 keg butter, Daniell; 6 casks butter, N. Caston; 5 bales hay, T. Lawless; 1 package, W. Wolfen and Co.; 1 box clocks, Veyrett and Delarue; 1 case, Reading; 3 packages, Chen Ateak; 23 cases fruit, W. Woodward; 3 horses, Kent; 1 digester, R. and F. Tooth and Co

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 60 packages tobacco, Daniell, King, and Co.; 1 case, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 package, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 6 bundles flax, 2 packages, L. Stypmann; 5 cases type, 2 cases, J. Powell; 42 cases, Intercolonial Exhibition; 3 boxes sovereigns (£15,000), London Chartered Bank; 10 boxes sovereigns (£50,000), Union Bank; 14 casks butter, H. Clarke; 3 cases boots, Saddington and Sons; 1 case, J. Sands; 4 packages plants, J. Baptist and Son; 100 cases fruit, M'Roberts; 44 casks tallow, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 299 bags maize, J. Walker; 1 case, F. Cubitt; 73 cases fruit, 2 cases trees, P. James; 17 bags oysters, J. Dykins; 6 bags oysters, Evers; 6 bags oysters, Williams; 32 kegs butter, Whittingham, Brothers; 59 cases fruit, R. Stewart; 1 case, A. S. N. Co.; 9 bags oysters, Emerson; 24 cases bacon, 56 quarters beef, J. Graham; 12 packages fish, Sun Quong Lee; 146 bags maize, E. Lowther; 62 bags maize, Nipper and See; 33 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 40 cases fruit, Harris; 100 bags maize, G. Coulter; 51 cases fruit, J. Pope; 49 cases fruit, 30 bags oysters, J. Sainty; 136 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 530 bags maize, 2 hogsheads eggs, 1 keg butter, C. B. Bond; 49 bags maize, J. Thorp; 150 bags maize, W. H. Hall; 5 horses, Foley; 32 cases fruit, J. Brown; 8 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 5 cases fruit, 1 package trees, W. H. Collins; 12 quarters beef, 8 pigs, Beetehenow.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne: 350 bags maize, J. Walker; 500 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 120 bags maize, E. Lowther; 150 bags maize, J. Campbell and Co.

Cornwallis, for Calcutta: 1542 tons coal, J. E. Manning.

Australasian Packet, for Hobart Town: 250 tons coal, 6 logs cedar, W. Anderson.

Centurion, for Hongkong: 9 cwt. sandalwood, 1000 tons coal, 8 casks old copper, R. Towns and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Calcutta.—By the Cornwallis, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For London.—By the Flying Cloud, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Singapore.—By the Othello, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the Auckland (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

For Rockhampton.—By the Saxonia (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For Gladstone and Port Denison.—By the Boomerang (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For the Southern Ports of N. Z.—By the Claud Hamilton (s.), on Saturday, at 3 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Lady Bowen (s.), on Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Susannah Cuthbert (s.), on Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

[illegible] (s.), on Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

MAILS PER BOMBAY VIA SUEZ.

The Royal Mail Steamship BOMBAY will be dispatched with the usual mails on FRIDAY, the 24th instant.

The times appointed for closing are:—

For registered letters, at 3.30 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, with the exception of those addressed to the United Kingdom, which may be registered between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m., on the 24th instant.

For ordinary letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, 9.30 a.m., 24th.

For ordinary letters addressed to the United Kingdom, 11 a.m., 24th.

For newspapers not addressed to the United Kingdom, 8 a.m., 24th.

For newspapers addressed to the United Kingdom, 10 a.m., 24th.

[illegible] newspapers posted in the Sydney iron receivers, [illegible] before 7 a.m. on 24th instant.

All letters [illegible] to the United Kingdom via Marseilles, must be so posted [illegible]

Late letters, addressed [illegible] Post Office, and at Moore's Wharf, can be posted at the General [illegible] instant. Such letters, however, up to 1 o'clock p.m., on the [illegible] sixpenny stamp, will not be dispatched unless they bear an [illegible] as a late fee, in addition to the [illegible] postage.

For any further information [illegible] referred to the Postal Guide, which [illegible] information, the public are [illegible] is published monthly.

JOSEPH DOCKER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, 14th August, 1866.

Customs House.—Entered Outwards, August 16.— You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Captain Heselton, for Melbourne; Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain J. W. Brown, for Melbourne, Adelaide, and King George's Sound; Telegraph (s.), 367 tons, Captain Fitzsimons, for Moreton Bay; Clutha, schooner, 150 tons, Captain Bruce, for Melbourne, via Newcastle.

The R. M. S. S. Ellora, from Galle 23rd July and King George's Sound 8th instant, left Melbourne on the 14th instant, cleared Port Phillip Heads at 7.30 a.m., and discharged pilot at 7.50 a.m., was abreast of Cape Schank at 9.15 a.m.; off Glenn Island experienced thick rainy weather at 3 p.m.; eased engines to dead slow, 3.45 p.m. went on again full speed; rounded Wilson's Promontory at 4.50 p.m., passed Glebe Island at 8.50 a.m. on the 15th, Montague Island at 3.15 p.m., Cape St. George at 9.45 p.m., entered Sydney Heads at 3.30 a.m. on the 16th, and made fast to the moorings off Moore's Wharf at 6.10 a.m. Experienced to Cape Howe fresh W.N.W. and S.W. breeze, from thence to Sydney moderate southerly breeze and fine weather. Passed the steamer City of Hobart between Cape Howe and Green Cape, apparently steaming in under the land for shelter. Off Green Cape passed the barque Ann of Melbourne, and the barque Sydney Griffiths, of Geelong, and several other small craft, all standing to the S.E.

Captain Hammel, of the English barque Douglass, left 13th May from Melbourne for Batavia, reports that he, on the 12th June, at about half-past 10 in the morning, saw a barque stuck fast in one of the rocks of the Princess Channel, Torres Straits, part of the deck was under water, the sails badly taken in, and most of them torn. The wreck lies from the highest point of Double Islands ¾ N., and Point Inis S.W. ¼ W., and conjectures that the wreck must have been abandoned about a week. It was impossible for him to state to what nation she belongs.

The Gipsy, from Twofold Bay, brings up the following cargo: 4000 spokes, 8 hides, 4 tons wattle bark, 85 sides bacon, 2 kegs butter, 4 casks lard, 5 bags bacon, 63 bags corn, and sundries. She reports the Vibilia, Lady Darling, Lady Emma, Abbey, and Drover as lying in the Bay.

The Summer Cloud, from Tome the 20th May, reports the Enterprise, for Sydney, as having sailed the same day. No other vessels are reported as being on the berth for the colonies. The Summer Cloud has experienced very heavy weather from the westward since making this coast. Her cargo is on Adelaide account, and she has called into this port for orders.

The Yarra Yarra (s.) left Brisbane at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 14th instant, at 3.30 p.m. rounded Point Lookout, at 1.40 a.m. on Wednesday, 15th, passed Cape Byron, at 10.30 a.m. passed the North Solitary Island, at 6.30 p.m. passed Smoky Cape, at 11 p.m. passed Port Macquarie, at 8.40 a.m. on the 16th rounded Seal Rocks, at 3.30 p.m. passed Newcastle, at 11 p.m. entered Sydney Heads. Experienced light variable winds and fine weather to Smoky Cape, thence to Port Stephens strong south winds and a heavy sea, remainder of the passage moderate and fine. Passed City of Brisbane (s.s.) 3.40 p.m. on the 16th, off the Bellinger Peak.

The Agnes Irving (s.) left Grafton on Tuesday, 14th, at noon; crossed the bar on Wednesday, 15th, at 6.30 p.m., and arrived in Sydney on Thursday at midnight. Experienced fresh southerly winds throughout the passage. Her cargo consists of 300 bags of maize, 20 bags potatoes, 9 bags horns, 5 bags bones, 36 hides, 11 cases eggs, 3 coops poultry, 80 fat bullocks, and sundries. On Thursday, 16th, at noon, observed a fore-and-aft schooner and ketch lying in Seal Rock Bay.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

August 15.—Pembrokeshire, ship, 721 tons, Jackson, from Melbourne.

August 15.—Omeo (s.s.), 605 tons, Edwards, from Melbourne.

August 15.—Malabar, Hamburg barque, 335 tons, Godge, from Melbourne.

August 15.—Our Hope, brig, 748 tons, Curry, from Melbourne.

August 15.—Anne and Maria, brig, 236 tons, Reid, from Melbourne.

August 15.—Jane, brig, 180 tons, Frodsham, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

August 15.—Herald of the Morning, barque, Henderson, for Java, with 950 tons coal.

August 15.—You Yangs (s.s.), Heselton, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 450 tons coal.

[illegible], with 333 tons coal

August 15.—Deva, brig, Aldred, for Nelson [illegible]

COASTERS INWARDS [illegible] Bloomfield, George,

August 15.—Martha, W. B. Dean, [illegible] Jane, Agnes, all from Sydney.

QUEENSLAND.

ARRIVALS.

August 12.—Yarra Yarra (s.), from Sydney.

August 13.—Lady [illegible], from Sydney.

The Hero.—[illegible] on this vessel have been satisfactorily completed, and [illegible] been removed from the bank without accident, and [illegible] in deep water. Batavia, it is expected, will be reached [illegible] the 8th of September, and she will proceed on her return [voyage] about the 16th, arriving at Port Denison about [the end] of October. She will bring the same mails to the colony [as she] would have done had she started as originally [intended], the only difference being that her stay at Batavia will be one week instead of three.—*Guardian*, August 14.

SHANGHAI.

ARRIVALS.

May 31.—Pak Wan, from Sydney.

June 1.—Bien Hoa, Amiral Charnier, from Sydney.

June 3.—Amaranth, from Sydney.

June 5.—Marie Laure, Delanges, from Newcastle.

June 7.—Samuel, from Sydney.

June 9.—Agamemnon, from Sydney; Trecon, from Newcastle.

June 20.—Maggie Leslie, from Newcastle.

HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.

June 2.—Amycus, from Newcastle; Trinculo, from Sydney.

June 16.—The Cedars, from Sydney.

June 17.—Herald of Light, from Sydney.

June 23.—Hyacynth, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

June 14.—Ellen, for Melbourne.

June 16.—Charlotte, for Melbourne.

CHARTER.

June 24.—Lachon, Foo Chow, to Sydney, at £3 15s.

The Tun-sin reports having passed, thirty miles from Hankow, the British ship Guinivere a total wreck off an Island described as one on which stands a pagoda. Up to that point she had been in tow of the Glengyle, and carried the first of the new season teas. The North China Insurance office lose 200,000 Taels by the accident, it is said. Although the Guinivere's touching bottom and capsizing were instantaneous, all hands were saved, and taken back to Hankow in the Glengyle, to return shortly, it was supposed, in a gun boat and save all possible.—*Friend of China*, June 8.

AQUATICS.

Hamill and Kelley.—The American has finally selected the Tyne for both his matches. The dates fixed are, we believe, July 5 and 6. The new boat which has been expected from New York for several days past by Hamill, arrived at Newcastle on Thursday. Immediately after its removal from the train it was taken to Hamill's residence (Mr. Brown's, Blenheim Hotel, Marlborough-street), and subsequently to Clasper's boat-house. It is a very fine skiff, and Hamill appears exceedingly pleased with it. It is built of fine Spanish cedar, and her length overall is 32 feet. At the stem she is 4½ inches deep, at the stern 3 inches deep, and between midships she is only 12 inches wide. Her total weight is 42 lbs. It is understood that Hamill will select this boat for his matches with Kelley. Harry Kelley called upon us yesterday looking the picture of health, and he informed us he intended leaving London on Monday for Newcastle, where he will remain until his races with the American. Wonderful accounts reach us of Hamill's powers—which, however, his partisans say he has not yet displayed in public to the fullest extent—and it is stated he can row sixty strokes a minute! when in full swing. He sits very upright, and his arms go at a great pace, but whether he can "stay" or not, remains to be proved. The Champion of the Thames is confident, although he evidently does not intend to hold his antagonist too cheap.—*London Sporting Life*, June 23.

The Thames National Regatta.—The following crew will represent the Northern Rowing Club at the forthcoming Thames National Regatta:—Robert Cooper, R. Chambers (Wallsend), Edward Winship, and T. Matfin (stroke). Full particulars of the regatta appear in our advertising column.—*London Sporting Life*, June 23.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—August 15.

30 cases hams, 10 cases bacon, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
1 case clothing, C. Moore and Co.
400 casks cement, R. Wynne
16 cases glassware, L. Brodziak
14 packages drapery, Cohen and Levy
6 cases furniture, L. Marks
20 bales sacks, 75 casks beer, Allan, Street, and Norton
10 tons hay, Captain Castle
3 packages dye goods, C. M. Rogers
2 tierces earthenware, J. Isaacs
400 bags flour, N. Caston
4050 staves, 13,135 palings, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd
500 cases brandy, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
10 cases matches, 3 casks soap, 20 casks glass, S. Owen and Co.
5 casks ironmongery, Faux and Beard
2583 oz. 10 dwts. gold, Bank of New South Wales
5264 oz. gold, Commercial Bank
87 hogsheads ale, A. Joske
8 crates candles, 42 hogsheads 24 kilderkins 10 barrels beer, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
12 bales paper, 5 cases stationery, Greville and Co.
8 cases toys, C. and J. Abrahams
8 bundles iron pipe, Constable and Turner
124,027 oz. 10 dwts. gold, Union Bank
4 cases pianos, 3 cases harmoniums, L. Moss
5 casks oil, Montefiores and Te Kloot
2 cases haberdashery, F. B. Palmer and Co.
3 cases drapery, Morris and Wallach
1 case plate, W. A. Loftus
1560 feet lumber, W. Nicholson
100 cases brandy, 40 cases provisions, 20 bags oatmeal, 30 kegs peas, 10 barrels ginger, 10 cases macaroni, 6 packages coffee, J. Fraser and Co.
1 box knives, A. Rofe.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 14.—Syren, from Newcastle; Charles Edward, from Port Albert.

August 15.—Edina (s.), from Portland.

DEPARTURE.

August 15.—Craig Ellachie, Southern Cross, from Newcastle.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

August 16.—9 a.m.

Melbourne	...	N. Fine, hazy. Bar. 30·533. Ther. 48·
Queenscliff	...	W.S.W.Cloudy. Bar. 30·53. Ther. 54·
Cape Schanck		W., moderate. Overcast, showery. Bar. 30·18. Ther. 56·
Cape Otway	...	S.W. Misty, cloudy. Bar. 30·234. Ther. 50·
Portland	...	W.N.W. Overcast, dull. Bar. 30·540. Ther. 53·
Adelaide	...	E.S.E. Fine, clear. Bar. 30·420. Ther. 52·
Rockhampton.		S.W. Fine.
Waverley	...	Calm. Fine.
Hawkwood	...	Calm. Fine.
Maryborough..		Calm. Fine.
Gayndah	...	S.W. Fine.
Dalby	...	Calm. Fine.
Toowoomba	...	S. Fine.
Brisbane	...	Calm. Fine. Bar. 30·261.
Tenterfield	...	S.W. Dull.
Grafton	...	S. Fine. Bar. 30·35. Ther. 56·
Armidale	...	N.E. Fine. Bar. 26·875. Ther. 52·0
Tamworth	...	N.W. Fine, frosty.
Murrurundi	...	N.W. Fine.
Singleton	...	Calm. Fine.
Newcastle	...	N.W. Fine.
Maitland	...	Calm. Fine.
Morpeth	...	W. Cloudy, cold.
Windsor	...	W. Fine.
South Head	...	S.W. Fine, hazy.
Sydney	...	S.W. Fine.
Wollongong	...	S. light. Fine.
Kiama	...	S. light. Fine.
Braidwood	...	N.W. Fine, frosty.
Araluen	...	S.E. Frosty, fine.
Queanbeyan	...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Cooma	...	Calm. Fine, clear. Cold.
Goulburn	...	Calm. Frosty. [illegible] Bar. 29·294. Bar. 40·4.
Gundagai	...	Calm. Fine.
Yass	...	N. Severe frost, fine.
Tumut	...	Calm. Fine, cold.
Kiandra	...	Calm. Fine. Bar. 25·683. Ther. 27·
Albury	...	Calm. Fine, clear, frosty. Bar. 29·961. Ther. 44·0.
Penrith	...	Calm. Fine, frosty.
Bathurst	...	S.S.W. Fine. Bar. 28·103. Ther. 51·0.
[illegible]	...	Calm. Fine, frosty.
Orange	...	S. Fine, clear.
Forbes	...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Young	...	Calm. Fine, frosty.
Wagga Wagga		Calm. [illegible] Bar. 30·124. Ther. 47.
Deniliquin	...	S. Fine.
Hay	...	Calm. Fine.
Moulamein	...	Calm. Fine.
Jerilderie	...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Mudgee	...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Dubbo	...	W. Fine, clear.
Cassilis	...	E. Fine, frosty.
Glen Innes	...	N.E. Fine.

3 p.m.

Tenterfield	...	S.E. Fine.
Grafton	...	S.E. Cloudy.
Armidale	...	E. Fine.
Tamworth	...	Calm. Fine, and warm.
Murrurundi	...	N.E. Fine, clear.
Singleton	...	Calm. Fine.
Newcastle	...	S.S.E. Fine.
Maitland	...	Calm. Cloudy.
Morpeth	...	Calm. Fine.
Windsor	...	W. Fine.
South Head	...	S.E. Fine.
Sydney	...	E. Fine.
Wollongong	...	S., light. Fine.
Kiama	...	S.W. Fine.
Braidwood	...	S.W. Fine.
Araluen	...	S.S.W. Fine.
Queanbeyan	...	Calm. Fine, clear, mild.
Cooma	...	N.W. Beautifully fine.
Goulburn	...	Calm. Beautifully fine.
Yass	...	Calm. Fine.
Gundagai	...	Calm. Fine.
Tumut	...	Calm. Fine.
Kiandra	...	Calm. Fine.
Albury	...	Calm. Fine.
Penrith	...	Calm. Fine.
Bathurst	...	W.S.W. Fine.
Orange	...	N.N.W. Fine, clear.
Forbes	...	Calm. Fine.
Young	...	S. Fine, clear.
Wagga Wagga		Calm. Fine.
Deniliquin	...	S. Fine, and clear.
Hay	...	Calm. Fine.
Moulamein	...	N., light. Fine.
Jerilderie	...	Calm. Fine.
Mudgee	...	Calm. Fine.
Dubbo	...	Calm. Fine.
Cassilis	...	Calm. Fine.
Glen Innes	...	N.W. Fine.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
August 16.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and hazy.
	Noon.	South.	Ditto, and clear.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

Surry Hills.—Furniture Sale.—Messrs. Chandler and Co. request us to invite particular attention to their auction sale, to be held this day, at the residence of Mr. S. Priestly, jun., 123, Albion-street, of very superior furniture, pianoforte, engravings, ornaments, &c., all of which were made to order about three months since. This will be a very favourable opportunity for parties furnishing. For particulars see advertisements.—Adv.

Liqueurs, Ginger Brandy, Oiled Fencing Wire, American Bobts, Enfield Rifles, Pianofortes, Blacking, &c.—John G. Cohen has desired us to call the attention of wine and spirit merchants, cordial manufacturers, ironmongers, boot and shoe buyers, gunsmiths, pianoforte salesmen, boot and shoe manufacturers, and others, to his sales this day, 17th August, at 11 o'clock, at the Australian Bonded Stores, liqueurs, ginger brandy, orange bitters, &c.; at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 12, fencing wire, American boots, Enfield rifles, pianofortes, blacking, &c. For detailed particulars see advertisements in this day's paper.—Adv.

Boots and Shoes, and Bootmakers' Sewing Machines.—Mr. W. Dean requests us to remind buyers and manufacturers of boots and shoes, of his very important sale, at his warehouse, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1866.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

Mr. Hugh Wallace took the usual oaths and his seat.

Mr. Docker laid formal returns on the table, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Docker gave notice of motion for the next sitting day, of a motion for the adoption of plans of Railway extension, laid upon the table in March last.

The adjourned debate on the Advances to Agents entrusted with Goods Bills was postponed until Wednesday next.

The Industrial Schools Bill was taken through committee and reported without amendment, and the third reading was fixed for Wednesday next.

Mr. Docker moved the second reading of the Cattle Prevention Bill, intimating that if any hon. member desired to propose an amendment to exempt horses already in transit, the Government would not object to it.

Mr. James Macarthur thought such a bill highly necessary, but wished to see some provision which would permit of cattle, sheep, or horses being landed when it was certified that they were free from disease.

Mr. Johnson pointed out that in committee hon. members would have carefully to consider whether there could be any exceptions, or whether the only true safeguard was absolute exclusion. He also pointed to what he considered an anomaly, that while the owners of all animals were to be compensated, the owners of horned cattle and horses only were to be called upon to contribute.

Mr. Chisholm was of opinion that the bill would require very extensive alterations in committee. As at present framed, it appeared to him to be a bill to prohibit altogether the importation of valuable horses, cattle, and sheep from England.

The bill was read a second time, and the committal made an order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Reformatory Schools Bill was taken into committee.

Mr. Johnson moved an amendment in the fourth clause, in order to give courts or magistrates an option of sending juvenile offenders at once to reformatories, instead of passing sentences of imprisonment to be followed by sending to the reformatories. The amendment was agreed to, as were other amendments, on the understanding that the clause might be recommitted. The bill was reported with these amendments.

The report of the committee of the whole on the Sydney Burial Grounds Bill was adopted, and the third reading of the bill fixed for Wednesday next.

The Customs' Validating Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Council adjourned until 4 p.m. on Wednesday next.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

In reply to Mr. Cowper, Mr. Eagar said that he should be prepared to make his financial statement in the early part of next month.

The following were agreed to as formal motions:—By Mr. Martin, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the more efficient punishment of drunkards; by Mr. Hannell, for the report of the recent commission of inquiry, and all evidence and correspondence with reference to the management of the Newcastle lifeboat; by Mr. Cowper, that the Church of England Property Management Bill be referred to a select committee.

The Workhouses Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Forster moved the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of calling attention to the insufficient accommodation in the body of the House for members in the form of tables on which to place books of reference, and at which to write. He did not complain of the removal of the long table, but he considered that some accommodation in lieu thereof should be provided.

Several hon. members took the same view.

Mr. Wisdom reminded hon. members that writing in the body of the House was in contravention of a rule of Parliament.

The Speaker confirmed the correctness of this statement, and said that the inconvenience of the long table arose from members sitting around it. If chairs were removed from the body of the House possibly the long table might not be found so great an evil. However, the matter should be brought before the Standing Orders Committee.

The conversation then dropped.

The House then went into committee for the further consideration of the Gold-Fields Bill.

Clause 1, repealing existing Acts, was agreed to.

Clause 2, the interpretation clause, was postponed.

Clauses 3 to 7 were passed without amendment after a long discussion and condemnation of the new policy of abolishing the local Courts. Mr. Donnelly moved an amendment, in clause 4, with the view of raising the question, but the amendment was not passed.

Clause 8 was passed after a lengthy and vigorous opposition from Mr. Cummings, Mr. Donnelly, and Mr. Rodd, to the principle of imposing a penalty upon persons mining without a license. Mr. Wilson justified the necessity for the clause by the fact that two-thirds of the miners evaded the license altogether. The amount of the penalties was fixed at £2 and £5 respectively. An amendment, by Mr. Donnelly, omitting the provisions that half the penalty should go to the informer, was negatived by 19 to 12. The maximum time of imprisonment was fixed at fourteen days.

Clause 9, imposing penalties for carrying on business without license. The penalties and term of imprisonment were made the same as in the preceding clause.

Clause 10 was agreed to.

Clause 11 was postponed.

Clause 12 was agreed to.

Upon clause 13 being submitted, Mr. Donnelly desired a postponement to enable him to submit a scheme of local self government in lieu of the system of government proposed by the bill. Mr. Wilson consented to the postponement, and the Chairman accordingly left the chair, and leave was given for the committee to sit again on Wednesday next.

A message was reported from the Legislative Council, returning the Customs' Validating Bill without amendment.

The House adjourned at five minutes to 7.

The measures which have been introduced by the Government to deal with all the forms of juvenile ignorance, want, and perversity, prove a commendable attention to what must be deemed among our highest interests. These measures indeed require to be examined, perhaps, with more care, because they result from benevolent designs, and these sometimes blind the mind to mischief which if in any other company would at once be disclosed. The spectacle of children of tender years now wandering about the "Rocks," now standing before the Bench of the Magistrate, now confined to the cell, and in every contact with society either suffering or doing wrong, is one that should stir up the heart of every Christian—minister or layman—and lead to the inquiry, What can be done?

We are far from holding cheaply the proposals of the Government, or disposed to look in a captious spirit at any of their plans. Much difficulty must belong to any system that deals with pauperism or with juvenile crime, which comes between the parent and the child, and supersedes his natural authority or coerces his unwilling support, or takes his place when from depravity or death he is incapable of fulfilling his natural duties. It is not, however, in the direction of the worst cases that the most difficult problem lies, but what we shall do to prevent the State taking in charge those who ought to be supported and protected by their parents, and making itself responsible to an extent which will become a heavy burden to others who perform their duties well. We must look at the subject in a very practical manner when we come to the details of management. Every sentimental feeling must be cast aside in the presence of the stern truth that if a Government does what parental affection should do, it weakens that affection, perverts the natural order of things, and goes far to introduce into the community a corrupt and demoralising idea of the relation of parent and child. Such ideas indeed at one time on the Continent made the box of the foundling hospital more often the receptacle of infancy than the domestic cradle. Nor can we lose sight of the great difficulty in a financial view which besets these questions. How far are we to go? To what extent is the colony to be responsible for all those consequences of profligacy and demoralization? Let us glance at what the industrious man has to give up from what he earns for his family; what deduction he has to suffer before he can be assured that he will have the result of his labour. First he has a frightful police establishment and a system of petty justice. Then he has to furnish education for his neighbours' children, often without enjoying its advantages for his own. He has to support orphan schools of great dimensions, a destitute children's asylum supplemented by private benevolence, but largely dependent upon the colonial funds. Now he is to have reformatories, and industrial schools, and workhouses. These are enormous charges upon industry. Then we must look at the machinery by which the State business is conducted, and from which he may be supposed to derive little personal benefit. If we go on from stage to stage absorbing into public management all the various interests of men, we shall not only have partly the system, but to a large extent the evils of socialism. There is we imagine a far greater number who would willingly cast the burden of their families on others, than would recklessly abandon them. They would rather work than see their children perish with hunger, but they would rather otherwise *not work*. If the State will take upon itself the general fatherhood, we must prepare for a great increase, not only in number, but in the claims of its household. We do not say this with a view of opposing the measures introduced, but simply as a matter of serious inquiry and caution, that they may be guarded by all possible securities from grievous abuse, and that they may not be subservient to any objects save those that are avowedly contemplated. We certainly do feel great repugnance to multiplying official relations. In such a system there is no guarantee for prudence or economy, and every institution becomes before long tainted by abuses. These often live and grow until some accident throws them into the light, and finally, when they cannot be denied, they are palliated rather than removed. The activity of private benevolence, when it combines in public institutions, is not always a safeguard against corruptions, but there is still an interest sufficiently direct and present to assure some attention to economy—some fair regard to the legitimate purposes avowed.

While it is gratifying to see the energy with which so large a proportion of colonists combat the evils around them it is deplorable how far they have spread. Of course, every one has his theory as to the causes of youthful deterioration, physical and moral. It is not, however, perhaps desirable now their sources are cut off to dwell with too much detail upon some of these. They are not special to New South Wales, and have been found to require the most vigorous counteraction in Victoria, where indeed the same sources of mischief have existed in equal force. The population, however, of a new country must necessarily be floating and subject to many vicissitudes. Many parents are ruined by visitations that are purely misfortune—a larger portion, we fear, that are the punishment of vice and crime. It is useless, however, when the house is on fire to spend much time in considering by whom the flame was kindled. Our first labour must be the commonplace, but rather onerous, and often costly, effort to extinguish it. There have been thousands of children rescued and preserved by a sort of benevolence which would not bear microscopic examination on any theory of political economy; and if that is to be the result we shall not exactly count the price. There is, however, no reason why, in doing what our circumstances require, we should act with extravagance or aggravate the evil we propose to remove.

It will be a matter for congratulation if the new Gold-fields Bill introduced by Mr. Wilson realises his expectations and gives a fresh start to the production of gold in this colony. The comparison between the gold-mining industry of Victoria and that of this colony is, certainly, very striking. In the one case the industry is vigorous, progressive, and profitable. In the other, it appears struck with paralysis. Individual miners have failed to alter this disadvantageous comparison; local agitators and local courts have been equally powerless; rewards to prospectors have done no good; commissioners have not brought the desired prosperity; companies have not been prosperous, and popular Ministers have not been successful. After such an experience it is hoping a great deal to hope that Mr. Wilson's bill will produce a magical change, and the more so as he says that it only proposes a very little change on the existing law. That change, however, is an important one, and is in the right direction. It is designed to promote the investment of capital in mining. The regulations are more liberal than before to those who will spend money on machinery. Short of selling auriferous land outright, which perhaps is the ultimate solution of all attempts at legislating for the management of gold-fields, the terms are in most respects as liberal as are likely to be obtained. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to look for an investment of capital that will prove remunerative, seeing that every one familiar with the question admits that there is scope for such an investment.

It is quite true, as Mr. Donnelly states, that private and individual enterprise has done much in times past for gold mining, and there is doubtless still much scope for it, nor will the proposed bill destroy its chances. But it is equally true that this style of mining is wasteful, that it is at present practically at a standstill, that it holds out small prospect for the future, and that associated enterprise, as well as labour associated with capital, is essential for future advancement. This conviction is now pretty nearly as general on the gold-fields as elsewhere. The bill is not designed in antagonism to the present class of diggers, but to give expression to the public opinion now ruling amongst the most intelligent of them. Gold-mining industry is passing through a transition stage. The laws have been adapted to its past condition, and are somewhat of an impediment to its progress. The change of law is to meet a change in fact as well as a change in opinion, and is simply a legislative adjustment to meet new conditions of things.

It was stated by one member in the House that the effect of the bill would be simply to invite a wild speculation out of which some shrewd or lucky persons would make fortunes. There is undoubtedly a danger of this. Commercial progress is too often marked by violent oscillations. A period of dulness is succeeded by a period of wild speculation, and a period of speculation by a reaction of languor. It is highly desirable that capital should be employed in the extraction of gold; it is not desirable that there should be a fever of speculation. It is certainly possible enough that a few successful investments will generate a speculative mania. This is undoubtedly according to experience. It is difficult to impose any adequate Legislative check on such a process. The only real security against it is prudence on the part of investors. And prudence is a virtue greatly at a discount when people are dazzled with the hope of achieving a sudden fortune. Even cautious and thrifty people who have laboriously made moderate savings by good management of their own affairs get inspired with rashness when they are once thoroughly inoculated with the fever of mining adventure. Imagination paints glowing results, and the hope of getting rich without the painful labour of making small savings is irresistible.

So long as there are plenty of people who can be prevailed upon to part with their money by a little tickling of their imaginative faculties, there will always be plenty of persons ingenious enough to perform that profitable operation on them. The getting up of companies, and the dressing up of prospectuses, and the cooking of accounts have now-a-days become quite an art, and great proficiency has been attained therein. The joint-stock system has done great good to commerce, and has provided very convenient investments for small savings as they accrue. But it has also often provided a sink for small savings, and helped to corrupt the commercial morality of the age. Every financial panic bursts up a number of rotten undertakings, which had managed to conceal their hollowness under a show of dividends. The sufferers have no remedy. They often sink out of sight, utterly ruined, and even where that is not the case they are averse to any movement in the direction of inquiry or exposure which must begin with a confession of their own confiding folly.

No form of speculation has proved more fascinating or delusive than investments in gold mines. One of the great manias that have marked the history of English commerce, originated in a sudden passion for extracting the gold from the mines of America. There have been similar speculations in California, and in Victoria there have been one or two accesses of the yellow fever. In all these cases there have been some splendid successes, and some egregious failures. There has been enough to show that there is ample scope for judiciously applied capital, and abundant proof that indiscriminate speculation is sure to result in heavy losses. The profits of gold mining, though often large, are not assured enough to dispense with a knowledge of the business, with a patient study of its peculiarities, and with preliminary caution in sinking unredeemable capital. If these requisites are neglected—if every quartz reef is supposed to be as rich as a selected specimen—and if operations are commenced without any preliminary experiment, there is sure to be disappointment.

It is proper to notice that it is not only capital that is wanted to turn our auriferous ores to account. We want skill and science also. There is a great deal to be learnt as to the way in which the crude material ought to be treated, and this ignorance is really at the bottom of the want of progress. No satisfactory method of dealing with the mundic ores has as yet been hit upon. We know that the gold is in the ore, but we do not know how to get it out. Various methods have been suggested, but none have been satisfactorily demonstrated on a working scale. Seeing that this is the case, and that a great and profitable industry awaits the application of chemical and mechanical science, it may seem strange that so little study is being bestowed on the subject. Here and there a solitary investigator is making experiments in his laboratory, but the larger portion of persons interested in the discovery of the secret are waiting, Micawber-like, for something to turn up. But as a rule effects do not happen without causes, and discoveries are not made without adequate study. If this colony is not always to be in the rear—if it is to take the lead to which its sons aspire—it must not be content always to borrow its ideas, or to wait even for the development of its own resources till some light from abroad is cast upon its path.

The Netherby Gazette.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a neat octavo pamphlet of 88 pages, bearing the above title, and purporting to be a journal published on board the ship Netherby, during that vessel's voyage from London to Brisbane. The affair is above the average of such journals, and does credit to the editorial ability of the gentlemen who compiled it. The journal is printed by Messrs. Walker, May, and Co., of Melbourne, and published by Mr. W. B. Stephens of that city. Amongst other interesting matters it contains a voluminous account of the circumstances attending the shipwreck of the Netherby at King's Island.

Bell's Life in Sydney.—Advertisements in the *Herald* of this day announce a change in the proprietory of *Bell's Life*. The partnership hitherto subsisting between Messrs. Pickering and Nichols is dissolved, Mr. Thomas Garrett having purchased Mr. Nichols's interest, and joined Mr. Pickering as a proprietor.

Accident.—A man named James Paterson, commission agent, Crown-street, Surry Hills, was found by the police, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, lying in Campbell-street, he having fallen down and broken his leg. The police conveyed the man home, and procured surgical aid.

Errata.—In yesterday's leading article on the motion of the repeal of the tax on Chinese, the word "minority" is used in two instances instead of *majority*—in the fifth line of the first paragraph, and the second line of the fifth paragraph.

State of Matters at Bowen.—Writing from Burke Town, on June 11th, to the *Port Denison Times*, Mr. Ellis Read says:—"As no doubt many rumours may reach Bowen regarding the sickness at this place, I take this opportunity of informing you that the people are nearly all well again. The illness was caused principally through the want of proper food and the entire absence of any medicine to give them when they were ill. Stock are doing splendidly. There has been a capital lambing—averaging eighty per cent."

Melancholy Death by Drowning.—Late on Monday night last, John Carroll, a sawyer and free selector, residing down the river about four miles from Wagga Wagga, came to his death by drowning, nearly opposite to the post-office. Carroll had been drinking in the town with another man named Healy, and, late in the evening, they crossed the bridge to North Wagga Wagga. The night was wet and extremely dark, and the two men missed their way, and got down to the river's edge, on the shingly bank at the spot we have indicated above. Carroll was under the impression that he was on the bank of a lagoon, and rode in, but was cautioned by Healey that he was going wrong. The latter remained upon the bank, and soon lost sight of his companion in the darkness, and concluded he had reached the opposite shore in safety, until the landing of the riderless horse by his side convinced him that some accident had occurred. On the south side of the river, the struggles of the drowning man, who was an excellent swimmer, were heard, and an alarm was immediately given, but no traces of him could then be discovered. Dark as the night was, it seems scarcely conceivable that Carroll could have mistaken the gravelly bank and the running water of the river for a lagoon if he had been, at the time, perfectly sober, and we fear that his death can only be accounted for by adding yet another name to the long roll of the victims of intemperance. Carroll has left a wife and five young children in far from the best of circumstances. His friends, it is believed, reside in the neighbourhood of Wollongong.—*Wagga Wagga Express*.

Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. have requested us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade, to their continuation sale of drapery, clothing, damaged mole trousers, woolpacks, &c., &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

Fruit Trees, Fruit Trees.—We have been requested by Mr. Charles Teakle to direct the special attention of gentlemen, fruit growers, market gardeners, and others, to his sale, this day, at his rooms, Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock, of orange, apple, pear, peach, and nectarine trees, in first-rate condition. See advertisements.—Adv.

Great Unreserved Sale of Colebrookdale Castings, Garden Seats, Flower Frames, and Baskets of every description.—We are requested by Messrs. Bradley and Newton to direct the attention of the gentry of New South Wales to their interesting sale of these beautiful goods, being something quite new and decidedly out of the common. The sale commences at 11 o'clock. For particulars, see catalogues.—Adv.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[From our Correspondents.]

ARMIDALE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

Thomas Macarthur, engineer at Moore's flour mill, while attending to the machinery yesterday morning was caught by it and whirled round till the engine stopped. When picked up he was nearly naked, both his legs and feet were crushed to a mummy, his left arm was broken in three places, three of his ribs were also broken, and he was otherwise fearfully bruised; he died in three hours after. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

MUDGEE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

THE RAM FAIR.

The Sheep and Cattle Show to-day was largely attended, and squatters from all parts were present. The show is considered splendid. The order of merit is as follows:—Fine combing, N. P. Bayly and Charles Cox; heavy combing, E. K. Cox; clothing, C. C. Cox, N. P. Bayly, and E. K. Cox; best ram and ewe, Charles Cox.

A banquet is to be held here to-night.

The returns of wool sold ex Nineveh, from the station of Charles Cox, show from 22d to 44½d.

There is great competition for prize sheep, and it is likely most of them will be sold to-morrow.

The quantity and character of the sheep now exhibited at Mudgee has created great astonishment.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

The entrances for the Melbourne Cup have terminated—there are forty-four altogether, Strop, Ben Bolt, Alarm, Riverina, Timbrel, Budelight, and Cassandra are not in; and Alarm Bell and Lancer were previously scratched.

A meeting of Germans is to be held to-night to obtain subscriptions for their countrymen who have suffered in the war.

A meeting of Italians is called for Saturday next.

A fair amount of business has been done. For breadstuffs there is a more active inquiry, and best town brands of Adelaide flour are quoted at £16 to £16 5s.; for 100 tons Chilian £13 10s. has been refused. Wheat has also somewhat improved; 5000 bushels of Chilian has been sold at 6s. 3d. 1000 bushels fine colonial oats realised 5s. 7½d. Hennessy's case brandy is easier, 500 cases to arrive have been sold at 27s. 8d.; an invoice of Muntz metal has been placed at about 10d.; hops are very saleable, 34 pockets brought 1s. 8d., and 20 pockets 1s. 10d. The Admiral Fitzroy's cargo of Mauritius sugar, consisting of 5798 bags, was offered at auction, all but 700 bags placed—good to fine counters, £35 to £37; yellow crystals, £36 9s. to £38 9s.; middling to good white crystals, £38 6s. to £41. The Jeannie Oswald's cargo of Java produce was sold by auction—the sugars realised £41 10s. to £43 12s. 6d.; rice, £23 to £23 10s. Teas are in good demand. 75 chests good medium congous were sold at 1s. 11d.; and good common at 1s. 7d.

S. S. Ritchie and Co.'s liabilities are stated at £6000, and a meeting of their creditors is called for Friday.

The City of Melbourne has sailed for Sydney with 5677 ounces of gold.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

It is reported that coal has been discovered in the Port Lincoln district.

According to the Government returns just published, there was an excess of exports over imports for the year 1865 of £202,000; the amount of cereals exported reached £1,228,000; and minerals, £620,000.

The report that a large vessel had been wrecked off Cape Jaffa proves incorrect.

The corn market is without alteration.

Volunteer Rifle Shooting.—A considerable number of the members of No. 5 Company, S.B.V.R., assembled at the Volunteer Rifle Range yesterday afternoon, to shoot for a silver cup to be won three times consecutively or four times promiscuously by one member before passing permanently into his possession. Corporal Brewster, the Enfield Champion shot of the colony until the next annual prize meeting of the Rifle Association (to take place in October), was the successful competitor on this occasion. The shooting was at 150, 200, 250, and 300 yards, five shots at each range, with Enfield rifles in Hythe position. The weather was fine, with a light breeze from the North-east. The names of the competitors and scores made are appended:—

Corporal Brewster	...	57	Private Brown	...	41
Captain Richards	...	55	Riley	...	41
Colour-sergeant Linsley	...	55	Punch	...	39
Private Gee	...	49	Cain	...	36
Sergeant Johnson	...	45	Lawrence	...	34
Private M'Veigh	...	45	Elwood	...	31
Brennand	...	45	Bushelle	...	31
Corporal D'Arrietta	...	42	M'Anally	...	25

An Eye to Business.—In connection with the failure of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, the *Calcutta Englishman* states:—The fastest steamer in Asiatic waters, the Reiver, has been dispatched by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co., her owners, to forestal the bank's telegrams to its Hongkong branch, sent for dispatch by the mail steamer from Galle. The mail steamer was expected to reach Hongkong in thirteen days, and as the Reiver, who is capable of doing her twenty knots an hour, can accomplish the run from Calcutta direct in eleven, she has two days to spare. The sum at stake is said to be a large one. From the *Singapore Free Press* we learn that the Reiver left that port several hours ahead of the mail steamer.

Horse Stealing: the "Sweating" System.—The *Armidale Telegraph* of the 11th instant reports the following:—One morning last week, a resident of Armidale was taking a ride over the racecourse, and observed at some distance from him a man riding a horse and leading another in the direction of Grafton Road. On noticing the animals more particularly he thought the one that was ridden looked very much like a horse he had turned out on the Byron run several months previously. He accordingly rode over to the traveller, and, after bidding him good morning, asked where he was bound for, to which the man replied he "was going to the Macleay River to see his mother, whom he had not visited for eleven years." "It is longer than that since I saw my mother," rejoined the resident, "but when I go to see her I ride my own horse. I wish you would let me see the brands of that horse, I think it is mine." The traveller made no objections, when our resident, after a brief examination, declared the horse to be his, and claimed its instant delivery. The traveller, who is known near the Byron, excused his possession of the animal by saying a man there lent it to him, but fearing the consequences of refusal, he quietly gave up the horse and skedaddled as quickly as possible. While we admire the dexterity of our resident in recovering the horse—of which probably he would never have heard again had he not acted so promptly—we think he is very much to blame, as "sweating" is becoming such a prevalent crime, that he did not hand the traveller over to the custody of the police. It would have been a pity to have prevented him visiting his mother, as no doubt she had taught him better lessons, but it is a greater pity that the interests of society and the safety of such kind of property should be recklessly ignored.

Forbes Mining Report.—The most important items of the week, in connection with the lead, are a prospect of 5 oz. 6 dwts. to the oil-can from No. 2 North on Tuesday: and another of 7 oz. 6 dwts. to a small billyful of dirt from No. 2 South on the same day. On Wednesday a nugget, weighing 8 ounces, was picked out in No. 1 South, together with 1 oz. 16 dwts. of gold in the same "nest;" and the result of the first machine of dirt (21 loads) from the same claim, yesterday, was 83 ounces 1 dwt., being within a fraction of four ounces to the load. In this claim the lead has been worked twelve feet across, but the extreme width of the gutter has not yet been proved; and the average thickness of the wash-dirt is 2½ feet. The party have about sixty loads of dirt more on the surface ready for washing. On Wednesday, too, No. 4 South washed a prospect of 2 oz. 4 dwts. from, as they themselves informed us, unpicked stuff, and on Thursday, out of a billyful of dirt from No. 2 South, no less than seven ounces and a quarter was obtained, including a 3½ oz. nugget. On the same day a prospect of 2 oz. 9 dwts. was washed in No. 2 North. The last claim reported as having bottomed last week was No. 14 South, and in this claim pieces of coarse gold from 3 dwts. downwards, have been picked out since then, although we have not heard of any trials of the wash-dirt. During the week, on the South side, Nos. 3, 6, 7, 13, and 15 have bottomed on gold, and on the North Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 7, all of which are raising and paddocking wash-dirt. Nos. 9 and 11 North failed to bottom on the best part of the gutter, and from the fact of their prospects being small compared with those further South, it was feared in the early part of the week that the richness of the lead deteriorated downwards. The fallacy of this supposition was, however, established yesterday, when No. 11, after driving 22 feet west from their shaft, got into a better run, and washed 2 dwts. to the oil-can, with what Cornishmen call a large "stone" of washdirt. No. 9, on the same side, also report that gold is now plainly visible in their wash. The lead, therefore, is now proved from No. 15 South to No. 11 North, nineteen claims being "dead on the gutter"—many of them being remarkably rich; while there is not the least doubt that several others will be in a similar position in the course of the coming week.—*Lachlan Reporter*.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

London, June 25th, 1866.

Since my last communication, startling events have occurred. Garibaldi has been called from retirement to head an army, and, forgetful of the past, has consented to act in concert with a General under whose orders he received his ankle wound. Victor Emmanuel has taken the field to command the advance upon Venetia. Austria, thoroughly prepared, has advanced, with the highest assurance of victory, upon Silesia; while Prussia, without having fired a musket, has possessed herself of the Elbe Duchies, of Mecklenbourg, Hanover, Hesse Damstadt, Electoral Hesse, the Saxon Duchies, and in fact Saxony itself. Prussia and Italy—a despotic with a liberal Government—are banded against Austria, who carries with her eight out of the thirteen States of the Germanic Federation. The object of the strife concerns the possession of the two Duchies snatched from Denmark by Prussia and Austria. Austria was willing to allow the matter to be referred to arbitration. Prussia would not have it so settled, and invited Italy, who is burning to invade and possess herself of Venice, to unite with her in forcing Austria into compliance. About 2,000,000 men are now withdrawn from the innocent pursuits of industry, and stand opposed to one another upon the tented plain. Of these about half, calculating 200,000 men for the military force represented by the eight voices which support her in the Federal union, belongs to Austria under the conduct of Benedek. The force of Italy is estimated to be 500,000, and the rest is possessed by Prussia and the five voices which side with her from the Bund. The first move has been made by Prussia. It is very spirited, and without the shedding of one drop of blood has put Prussia into command already of all that she wished to gain—all the territories that should be submitted to Prussian hedgnony. All Germany north of the Main and of the line of the Bohemian and Moravian mountains belongs now to her, in such a way that she can use their wealth and population in any way she pleases. The Crown treasures—the diamonds and pictures, &c.—have been removed from Dresden, and the King, unable to defend the town, has quitted it for the Prussians, who are now circling it with lines of defence. It has been very truly remarked that this pacific achievement goes far to show the title of Prussia to this territory, since the inhabitants generally have come forth to meet her as a friend rather than an enemy. Russia has offered her assistance to Austria, but Austria has replied that she considers herself fully competent to deal with both her adversaries single-handed. France and England both stand aloof, but both have asserted their opinion concerning the justice of the cession of Venetia to Italy, but for the rest seem to side with Austria. The French Emperor has intimated, in a written manifesto, that if the balance of power is to be preserved, the armies of France will not mingle in the strife; but that, should it be contemplated to disturb it, the way will be clearly open to rectify unsatisfactory boundary lines; in other words, as *Punch* represents the situation of affairs, France will come in and pick up the pieces when the two rival States are pretty well shattered! I certainly consider that France will gain most.

It will be inferred from this, that the Conference is at an end. It is so. No one ever expected it would check for long the tide of war. The blame of its failure, however, is thrown upon Austria, because she would not allow the cession of Venetia to Italy to form one of the topics for discussion together with the disposal of the Duchies. It seems to have been merely a design to gain time.

The state of the contending armies appears to be excellent. If judged of by the address of General Benedek, there can be no doubt of that of Austria, for he represents his soldiers as marching to the *dance* of war to the *music* of the bands. Probably no army exists, except the French, which is so entirely and exclusively organised, armed, and clothed for war as the Austrian. The Austrian troops will find themselves in their element at once, while some time must elapse before the Prussians arrive at the same level. The Prussian army is well organized and supplied but doubtfully commanded, and strange to the field. The Italian forces are far from being in good condition, but they are animated by a good cause, and pitted against an enemy they have long burned to meet and to chastise.

I met with a Prussian gentleman in Paris—and, by-the-bye, there is a regular stampede westward on the part of the wealthy residents in the German States—who assured me that so unpopular was this war game in Berlin that there would be a revolution when the King and his master with the army had left for the camp. They have all left, and yet no such movement is visible nor is at all likely. In fact, the military successes will so gratify the national pride that Bismark will rise rather than sink in popular esteem. What would be the event in case reverses set in, ending in severe disaster, it is not easy to foresee; but I do not think it would be revolution. Revolution might have been a possibility before the war, or when it is concluded, but not while it is being prosecuted. It is supposed by many, well qualified to offer an opinion on such a matter, that Austria will detach Italy from Prussia by ceding Venetia, and then bring down the weight of her arms upon her late friend, the co-spoiler of little Denmark. If war were a circumstance to be rejoiced in, one might be glad of this result, for then both parties implicated in that unprincipled spoliation would be severely punished, victory to either side being purchased only at an enormous loss of blood and treasure. Looking at it from another point, I do not see that it is an event much to be desired, for it is clear that the superior military power of Austria would give her the best in the contest. It is for the interests of England that the influence of Prussia should prevail in Germany, rather than that of Austria. Looking at the position of affairs, apart from Bismark and the King, I see no reason to regret the present gain of Prussia, but every reason for wishing to see this new addition to her territory well consolidated. It is but very lately that Austria has appeared as a Constitutional Government—not sufficiently long to beget much confidence, and the events of the past week have discovered in Hanover and Saxony, although averse to war, a shy dread of all that Austria has hitherto represented in Germany, and a sympathy—placid it may be, but yet a sympathy—with all that Prussia represents, or may represent in Germany. In France they would rather see Austria successful, for they hate everything Prussian. This great "war dance," as Marshal Benedek terms it, will commence in Silesia. He promises his troops a short and a merry time of it, with "repose upon the enemy's soil" when all is over, and those "compensations" which a glorious and victorious army has the right to demand, and which he leaves his ardent Croats, and the quiet families of Breslau and other Silesian towns, to imagine for themselves. The Prussian army is not, however, so contemptible as the Marshal would persuade his soldiers, nor Silesia so poorly defended. But, without a doubt, his armies may conquer there. The wresting back of Hanover, Saxony, &c., will be a different matter; for however much it may be in concurrence with the wishes of King John of Dresden and King George to be reinstated upon their thrones, their subjects clearly had rather be rid of them. A victorious Austrian army may bring back these monarchs, "but no army," as a contemporary very truly says, "can henceforth make the rule of these Sovereigns seem to the world anything but the will of petty satellites of Vienna."

Since the beginning of the present century the strength of Austria upon both sides of the Alps had lain in the subdivisions that weakened the unity both of Italy and Germany, and in the little reactionary dynasties which in the German Confederation, as in the Italian Peninsula, have played the part of so many Austrian agencies and outposts. "To rule Germany and Italy by the medium of prince or of priests, has been the traditional Austrian system; and though at the time of supreme crisis the system seems a fallible one, it has worn well, until at last it has worn out. The Lombardy campaign drove in, within the Austrian lines, the Court circles and the ducal families on which the House of Hapsburg depended in the South, and Italian unity gained what Austria lost by their removal." Should Italy prove averse to make terms with Austria, this process it is probable may be continued still further. It is not unlikely that Austria, under these circumstances, will be forced still further into her shell.

The attitude of Italy does not betoken any giving way. Preparations for the war have been making for the last three years, though no perceptible evidence of it existed before April last. General Cialdini gives a manly three days' notice to the Archduke in command in the Quadrilateral, the King and Garibaldi have advanced to the front, that mirror of truth and patriotism, the straight-forward Ricasoli, has assumed the lead of the Cabinet, with the portfolio of the department of Foreign Affairs, and Prussia is engaged to furnish money sufficient for absolute necessaries. It may be well to state that Garibaldi, at present, threatens the Tyrol, La Marmora and the King are moving on the Mincio, with Bologna as a basis, and Cialdini is moving northward from the same point, probably with a view of threatening the Austrian line of communication with the Quadrilateral. Up to this moment there is no news of a shot having been fired.

It is a most unfortunate circumstance, that just as the political state of Europe is in this unsettled state, a change of Ministry is imminent in England. The obstructive tactics of the Tories, Conservatives, and Adullamites have succeeded at last, after innumerable vexatious and unworthy attempts to defeat the Ministry upon a clause of the Reform Bill which is considered by Mr. Gladstone to be essential to it. The question raised is as to whether the elective franchise should rest upon the "rateable" value or the "clear annual value of property." The "rating" test was adopted by a majority of eleven in a House of 619 members. The amendment was introduced by a "liberal" Irish member, who disclaimed all party purposes, but it was taken up by the Opposition, in whose hands it meant nothing less than a refusal to trust their fellow-countrymen who might be included in a £7 franchise, and to raise the £7 franchise as proposed by Government to a £9 franchise. Mr. Gladstone saw their drift, and took his stand at once. When the majority was announced, he at once stated the duty that decision had imposed upon the Government. The following night he declared more directly, that it was felt necessary to communicate with the Queen, now at Balmoral, and that a week would elapse before he could make an official announcement to the Parliament of the course decided upon by the Government. Of course there are all sorts of rumours afloat. Plenty of programmes are sketched of new Ministries, and some are sufficiently wanting in good sense as to show Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone as acceptants of office under Lord Stanley! To-night it will be known, but my letter may not wait to convey the intelligence. There can be little doubt about a dissolution of Parliament being advised. This will be the course in which the country at large will most concur, for although little or no feeling was evinced in favour of a Reform bill when the last election occurred in July, 1865, the debates that have ensued have aroused a feeling and created an excitement which betokens a healthier state of things than did exist. I believe Mr. Gladstone's conduct is producing, and has produced, a very decided effect in this country. His earnestness and high-toned principle are awaking corresponding qualities in the minds of all who regard him. In the country he has made much way, and throughout his career as leader of the House of Commons, he has, under circumstances the most trying, displayed the rarest qualities of tact and temper. The Tories are excessively bitter against him. He is too great an opponent to be let alone, and they perceive that, if they are to enjoy peace in future, it can only be by his annihilation. They have, therefore, done all that has been in their power to betray him into a committal of himself before the House and the country, but have hitherto utterly failed, which they would not have done had he been actuated by personal ambition and vanity, rather than upon carrying forward a measure for the greatest good of the greatest number. As Chancellor of the Exchequer it is this object which has inspired all his movements, and to whatever office he attains, he will still, I believe, be true to the same star. The influence of the *Times* throughout this affair, has been dead against Reform. It began by terming the bill a very moderate one, ends by heaping all imaginable epithets of evil upon it. They do not want the Government to go out, but they want it to abandon Reform. Should a dissolution be the result, and assuredly I do not think the country is prepared to accept a Derby administration, with Lord Malmesbury at the Foreign Office, for that seems to be our fate—Sir Stafford Northcote in place of Mr. Gladstone, and the amiable Lord Cranborne labouring as Colonial Secretary, to save the colonies from the ravages of self-government. This is a very important and trying situation for us.

The Jamaica Commission have given in their report, in which they deplore and condemn the execution of Mr. Gordon, and much else that was done, but yet do not attach any definite blame to anyone. Mr. Eyre is recalled from the Governorship, but is at the same time complimented for the promptitude of his action.

P.S. The news has just come to hand of a battle before Verona, in which the Italians have had the worst of it. The main body of the Italian army, under the King, left Cremona on Thursday and Friday, and arrived on the Mincio on Friday night, and reached the left banks of the Mincio on Saturday, in time to march the same day to the junction of the roads to Peschiera from Verona and Mantua. The king arrived in front of a strong body of Austrians, grouped round Verona on Saturday night, and on Sunday (yesterday) morning the battle began. Garibaldi is said to be at Garda.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Spring-carts, Buggies, Harness, &c.
MESSRS. HARRISON AND JONES.—At Mr. Thomson's Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock, Fat Sheep.
MR. MEARES.—At the Railway Station, at half-past 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at half-past 11 o'clock, at his Depot, Calves, Poultry, Pigs, &c.; at half-past 1 o'clock, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Cheese, Fruit, &c.
MESSRS. BEARDMORE AND STOKES.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Corn, Wood, &c.; at their Depot, at 11 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Produce; at 2 o'clock, Fruit, Horse, Spring-cart, &c.
MESSRS. LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.
MR. S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.
MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c.; at half-past 11 o'clock, Black Oil; at 12 o'clock, Spiced Beef, Mutton Hams, &c.
MR. GRAHAM.—At his Produce Stores, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Calfskins, &c.; at half-past 11 o'clock, Mess Beef and Tongues; at Lime-street Wharf, at 12 o'clock, Sheep, Carcase Beef, and Mutton.
MESSRS. IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at 12 o'clock, Tallow, Mess Beef, Hides, Neatsfoot Oil, Leather, Horns, Bones, &c.
MR. COCKBURN.—On the Premises, York-street, at 2 o'clock, American Chairs, Fittings, Pier Glasses, Cartridges, Pipes, Groceries, Furniture, Cigars, &c.
MR. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fruit Trees.
MR. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Albums, Cutlery, &c.
MR. CAVANOUGH.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Leather.
MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Bronze Castings, Furniture, Pianoforte, &c.
MR. COHEN.—At the Australian Bonded Stores, at 11 o'clock, Liqueurs, Ginger Brandy, Orange Bitters, &c.; at his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Dressing Blacking; at 12 o'clock, Oiled Fencing Wire, American Boots, Enfield Rifles, Pianofortes.
MR. DEAN.—At his Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, Sewing Machines.
MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Corrugated Iron, Fancy Biscuits, Candles, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Three-bushel Bags, Wines, Beer, Champagne, Confectionery, &c.
MESSRS. C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Prints, Longcloths, Hollands, Clothing, Damaged Woolpacks, and Mole Trousers, &c.
MESSRS. CHANDLER AND CO.—On the Premises, Albion-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Engravings, Ornaments, Stove, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
MR. BOWDEN.—At the Commissariat Stores, at 10 o'clock, Cordage, Sails, Iron Casks, Biscuit Dust, &c.
MR. EBSWORTH.—At his Stores, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c.
MR. SHEA.—At the Railway Terminus, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 12 o'clock, at the Produce Sale Yards, Butter, Bacon, Fowls, Ducks, &c.
MR. BENFREY.—At Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at his Depot, at 11 o'clock, Butter, Cheese, Farm Produce, &c.
MR. THOMSON.—At the Victoria Yards, at 3 o'clock, Fat Cattle.
MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Buggies, Phaetons, Horses, Cart, Harness, &c.
MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Clothing, and Sundries.

JURY REFORM.

We have frequently had occasion to observe that in our Legislature sweeping changes of a speculative character find more favour than practical improvements founded on the sure basis of experience. We have made the observation with more of regret than of surprise, as the majority of our legislators know little or nothing of the actual working of those institutions which it is their privilege to regulate. Thus lacking materials on which to exercise their judgment, they give their imagination the run, and theorise intrepidly on any plausible hypothesis. Time and energy are wasted on the discussions which attend this interesting process, while obvious reforms are left without a patron, and known evils without a remedy. To think that the House, after so short an interval, should have found itself again called on to discuss an amateur project for changing the very essence of trial by jury! Thanks to Mr. Martin's decisive tone, the mischief was limited to the waste of a single night. Yet even this was a heavy price to pay for a repetition of the hack arguments urged against requiring a unanimous verdict in criminal cases. We have so recently dealt with those arguments, and they were so utterly overthrown by superior weight of reasoning when the same subject was thoroughly discussed in England less than ten years ago, that we do not feel ourselves called on again to reply to them, especially when revived by men whose opinions carry with them no weight or authority. We may, however, pause to observe, that in the debate on Friday last the advocates of change argued on assumptions inconsistent with the real facts of the case. In the first place, trial by jury on the whole works well in New South Wales, at least in criminal cases. A strong proof of this may be seen in the fact, that in spite of the strong class agitation in favour of free selection, and notwithstanding the great number of small agriculturists on our rural jury lists, the convictions of free selectors for cattle-stealing have been very numerous. No doubt there have been some very disgraceful acquittals; but these have not for the most part arisen from the perverse obstinacy of one or two jurors opposing a conscientious majority. They have in most cases taken the form of a unanimous verdict arrived at without long delay, and have arisen from the corrupt influence of a local class feeling, favoured by those details of our system which facilitate the packing of a jury in the interest of the prisoner. Such cases would be multiplied, not diminished, by taking the verdict of a majority. Again, it constantly happens that one or two men of acknowledged probity and intelligence are able under the present law to influence the judgments and feelings of their fellow-jurors in the right direction; partly by addressing themselves to their reason; partly by appealing to their principles, or, when these are lax, to their sense of shame. This influence will cease, or at all events be greatly weakened, when the verdict has no longer to be reasoned out, if possible, by the whole body of jurors, but to be settled by a certain majority of voices. After verdict, however, would come an inevitable weighing of those opinions which had been only numbered in the jury-room, and we feel assured that there would ensue constant discontent (in many cases not unreasonable) with the result arrived at. But we have said enough for our present purpose of this precious scheme, by which we should ignore the "reasonable doubts" of one fourth of the jury as to a prisoner's guilt, only to awaken those of the community at large. As to the other plan (essentially distinct from it, but tacked thereto as a bait for Scotch votes) for allowing a verdict of "*not proven*," it is less dangerous, and may be defended on sounder grounds than those of mere theory; yet we cannot regard it as either safe or judicious. A verdict of "*not proven*" must either be final, or not. If not final—if the prisoner were liable to be again indicted for the same crime on the turning up of fresh evidence—no doubt in a few instances the escape of the guilty would be prevented. But, *per contra*, we should have tentative or careless prosecutions; we should have juries shirking their fair responsibilities and demanding an impossible completeness in the evidence, and, worst of all, we should have men not presumably guilty going about in doubt and dread, not knowing whether they are still at the mercy of "old father antic, the law." If this is a state of things wholly repugnant to English feelings, and the former alternative alone can be contemplated, what is the amount of the hoped for gain? Legalise a verdict of *not proven*, and make such verdict final, though inconclusive, and what is the benefit to society? Merely this, that in cases of strong suspicion juries would express their views more accurately than by the somewhat vague, though well understood formula, "Not guilty." But this formal advantage would, we fear, be overbalanced by an increase of fanciful scruples as to the sufficiency of the evidence adduced by the Crown, and by a diminished reluctance to recede from a conscientious opinion when the door was open for an easy and decorous compromise. We should have fewer convictions, and it would be small comfort to see a number of luckless persons under a shadow of abiding suspicion; neither admitted to be innocent nor declared to be guilty, but filling an equivocal position, like the bat in the fable, who was disowned alike by birds and beasts, and could only venture abroad in the twilight.

So much for the speculative side of jury reform. We have lost a day, and gotten rid—for a time at least—of a dangerous measure, utterly uncalled for by any special circumstances attendant on trial by jury in New South Wales. Now let us look at the practical side of the same question, and real improvements, simple, safe, and easy, will at once suggest themselves,—improvements the need of which is daily illustrated in our criminal Courts. We will say a few words as to several of these, in the hope that, though the hands of the Government are too full to meddle with them, they may be taken up by some independent member.

First, then, the order in which the jurors are summoned is very objectionable. Thirty-six or forty-eight names are taken from the jury list in alphabetical order. The consequence is that whole families—especially in the country districts—are constantly summoned together, and by a little management may be placed together in the jury box, prepared to act as one man. This is a graver evil than at first sight appears, especially when the O's or Macs have their turn, and nationality joins in relationship in producing a jury of a special complexion. The remedy, however, is perfectly easy. Let every third, fifth, or seventh name (according to the numbers in the jury book) be taken in rotation. The alphabetical difficulty will thus be simply and effectively disposed of.

A second evil would have been met by Mr. Martin's bill of last session—a bill too hastily brought forward and too summarily abandoned. All that is required is a short declaratory Act, legalising the supply of reasonable refreshments to jurors during their deliberation, and granting to the presiding Judge the right of discharging a jury after they shall have been locked up, say for a period of not less than six hours, whenever he shall be satisfied that there is no reasonable chance of their agreeing on a verdict.

But the one all-important and pressing reform demanded is a restriction of the right of arbitrary challenge. Let the prisoner and the Crown respectively be allowed to challenge six jurors, and six only, without cause shewn. We have repeatedly gone into the details of this question, and will now content ourselves with the general remark, warranted by extensive experience, that under our present system, which permits the accused twenty arbitrary challenges, a prisoner may select his own judges, and if his case is a bad one, often in fact does so, by setting aside all the most intelligent and respectable jurors. Till this abuse is corrected, the wonder is not that there should be some scandalous verdicts, but that there should be so many righteous convictions.

We have briefly indicated the chief requisites for a *real* "Verdicts Amendment Act." These are the reforms in our jury system suggested by practical experience, and essential to the public security. These, unhappily, are just the things which our legislators care not to accomplish, and will not even condescend to discuss.

CIVIS.

LATEST CHINA, INDIAN, AND ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM OUR GALLE CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINA.

The question of the Chinese Government—allowing small steamers to trade in the silk districts—has been settled by a positive refusal.

The expedition against pirates at Baksin and Nainsim, by H.B.M. gunboats Opossum, Banterer, Janus, and Chinese gunboat Haiching, has been successful. It is, however, stated that the Chinese troops left all the fighting to our marines.

The Ceylon Rifles have arrived at Hongkong per H.M. steamer Feroze.

The Japanese Government have issued a Proclamation to the effect that persons wishing to visit countries beyond the sea to learn sciences or arts, or any object of trade, may do so on making application to Government.

The Back Bay Reclamation Company, and other companies shares, are greatly depreciated in value; Back Bay shares, on which £000 has been paid, are freely offered to any one willing to pay next call of £100 per share.

Famine continues to rage in many districts in Bengal. Government have voted an additional two lacs of rupees, and private aid is being exerted to meet the distress. The Madras Government have sent medical aid, and voted £300 per month for the next five months for the famine stricken districts of Ganjam.

The ship Stafford, coal laden, has been wrecked at the entrance to Bombay harbour.

A great number of deaths have occurred during the month from heat and apoplexy. Among the victims are Colonel Matheson, at Barielly; and Headmaster of the High School at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Cowie, of the firm of Colvin, Cowie, and Co., has been drowned, by falling from a bridge crossing a torrent in Cashmere; the body not recovered.

The committee appointed to inquire into the encroachment of the Muttah, at Port Canning, are of opinion it is desirable to remove the Port a mile lower down, rather than incur the estimated cost of one million sterling for building a sea wall to protect the present site.

A squabble about money matters between Sir W. Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief, and Captain Gervis, one of his "aids," has caused much discussion and censure throughout India, the latter has sued Sir W. Mansfield in the Simla Small Courts, for Rs. 1400, and gained a verdict. Sir W. M. has assembled a Court Martial, and brought charges of gross insubordination and misappropriation of funds and stores. The Court has been sitting several days, and is likely to continue many more.

The barracks of the British Regiments throughout India are to be lighted with oil.

Several Arab Dhows have been captured in the Persian Gulf, and numbers of slaves liberated.

A Hindoo child has been murdered for its ornaments, worth £80, at Bombay. The murderer committed for trial.

London, June 25th.—Sir Charles Price and Co.'s Bank suspended.

London, June 30.—Cotton steady. Austrians claim complete victory in Bohemia. American House of Representatives reported resolution in favour of export duty on cotton.

London, July 2.—Incessant fighting in Bohemia. Austrians defeated on Saturday, 30th June. Canadians resolved to claim indemnity of United States for raids of Fenians.

London, July 5th.—In last battle in Bohemia, Prussians captured 14,000 prisoners and 119 guns.

London, July 9th.—Prussians continue to advance into Bohemia; Austrians retreating.

Cialdini crossed the Po. Nothing positive concerning armistice negotiations. Tone of the Liverpool cotton market somewhat firmer.

London, July 10.—Great Eastern commenced laying cable.

7-lb. shirtings, 12s. 6d.; 8¼, 15s.; No. 40 mule twist, 1s. 9d.

Manchester market firm, but little doing. Coffee improving. Confidence slowly returning.

London, July 11, Morning.—It is asserted that Prussia declined armistice. It is stated that the Austrians have commenced the evacuation of Venetia. Cialdini and Garibaldi repulsed Austrian party on reconnaissance.

Liverpool cotton market firm and active.

London, July 7, Morning.—Fair dhollera is quoted at 9¼d. per lb.

London, July 10.—Lord Derby announces neutrality. Armistice negotiations continue. The Emperor of Austria's manifesto states he will never sanction a peace endangering his position.

The Prussian Government has rejected the proposals of Austria for an armistice between the belligerent Powers. The communications addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to Prussia and Italy have not yet been answered. The Italian Government has consulted Prussia as to the advisability of concluding an armistice. A battle has been fought, in which the Prussians defeated the Bavarian troops.

London, July 12, Morning.—Prussia and Italy demand the settlement of the preliminaries of peace before agreeing to an armistice—Prussians advancing on Frankfort.

London, June 29.—The following failures have been announced:—Messrs. Daduchai, Neveodje, and Co.; Messrs. Dadabhai, Naorosje, and Co.; Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Tatt, and Co.; Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, and Co.—Bombay.

FRAUDS ON THE LONDON DAILY PAPERS.

(From the Morning Post, June 6.)

Last night the person or persons who, by impudent forgeries, have lately succeeded in obtaining the publication of false news in some of our contemporaries, attempted to play a similar swindle upon the *Morning Post*.

It is evident that the forger's object is purely stock-jobbing, for when affairs looked peaceful he forwarded war-like news to the *Times*, from Lord Clarendon; and now that matters look warlike, and all funds are depressed, he is good enough to forward to us news of peace.

The letter is enclosed in an envelope, which, as well as the note itself, bears the monogram of the alleged writer. The envelope has his initials in the corner, and the letter purports to be signed by Mr. Layard.

The following is the text:—

"130, Piccadilly, Sunday Evening.

"My Dear Sir,—We have received intelligence this afternoon that Austria and Prussia have come to terms.

"Austria cedes Holstein to the Diet, and supports nomination in the Diet of the King of Prussia as Duke of Holstein in perpetuity, and of the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig for life.

"Part of North Schleswig to revert to Denmark.

"The Silesian frontiers to be proportionately rectified in favour of Austria.

"Federal reform to be postponed.

"Disarmament to begin without delay.

"Prussia to use her best offices to compose Italy before the Conference meets.

"These are the heads of agreement.—Yours faithfully,

"A. H. Layard."

We shall do our best to discover the author of this disgraceful fraud, and shall place the matter in the hands of the detective police. If the messenger who, shortly after twelve o'clock last night, delivered the letter addressed to a gentleman known to be connected with the paper, will give us any information that may lead to the detection of his employer, we shall give him a reward of £20.

The following appears in the *Daily News*:—

"The gentleman who at a late hour last night favoured us with some startling intelligence respecting the Austrian and Prussian difficulty, is informed that the member of the Government whose name he forged is out of town."

INDIA.

The *Times of India*, July 7th, publishes the following *resumé* of news for the mail:—

Madras, July 2.—A serious outbreak of cholera has occurred at Kurnool. Mr. Greathurst, Government schoolmaster, died from its effects on Friday, and Major Flint, the Executive Engineer, and Mr. Lowry, of the Telegraph Department, on Sunday. The regimental lines are nearly free from the disease, which, however, still prevails in the town.

Telegraphic communication from Great Britain by the Indo-European Telegraph has been very irregular and uncertain during the past fortnight, owing to the frequent interruptions on the Indian lines. As was expected, the setting in of the monsoon has again exhibited the rottenness of the Indian telegraphic system. Messages have occupied in some instances over five days in transit from Kurrachee to Bombay.

Eight lacs of rupees' worth of sovereigns have already been shipped for London by the outgoing steamer, and it is expected that still more will be shipped upon the arrival of the China mail.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay City Bank it was determined that the bank should be wound up under voluntary liquidation. The Imperial Banking and Trading Company has likewise decided to wind up voluntarily.

At a meeting of the Royal Bank of India it transpired that the estimated loss of the Bank's capital up to June 2nd was 35,00,000 rupees (£350,000.) The bank is to be continued.

The Financial Association of India and China has made a call of Rs. 30 per share. Great indignation is felt at this step being taken during the prevailing monetary crisis, and a meeting has been called on the requisition of a number of the shareholders, to consider the desirability of winding up the association.

The health of Bombay continues most satisfactory, the deaths for the week ending July 3rd, being only 270 as compared with 427 in the corresponding week of last year.

The rain-fall at Bombay, since the burst of the monsoon, has been much lighter than usual, the quantity registered up to July 6th being only sixteen inches.

An ophthalmic hospital, to be called the Cowasjee Jehanghier Hospital, has just been completed at Bombay. It was built by the Parsee gentleman whose name it bears, at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000 (£12,000.)

Two slave dhows, with upwards of 150 slaves on board, have been captured by H.M.S. Penguin and Lyra, near the entrance to the Red Sea. Some of the slaves have been landed at Aden, and it is reported that the rest are to be sent on to Bombay.

Intelligence from Aden states that nothing further has been heard of the supposed survivors of the wrecked ship St. Abb's. Another letter has been addressed to the Sultan of the Mijerteya tribe requesting him to make further investigations.

The first instalment of our payment to Bhootan under the late treaty, as compensation for annexing the Dooars, has just been paid. It amounts to Rs. 25,000 (£2500.)

Several native insurrections have taken place in Bhootan.

A severe shock of earthquake has occurred at Nepaul. A large portion of the town of Khatmandoo has been destroyed, and it is believed that the loss of life has been very large.

[illegible] famine stricken districts of Bengal are daily flocking into Calcutta. The Government has opened a temporary hospital, and the natives are raising subscriptions.

Cholera and epidemic fever prevail among the hill tribes of the North Eastern Frontier, and deaths are very numerous.

The rinderpest in a virulent form has broken out among the Government cattle at Bangalore.

The Madras Government has ordered a monthly disbursement of Rs. 3000 for five months, to relieve the sufferers by the famine in Ganjam. Medical aid has likewise been sent.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

The Customs revenue received to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	162	18	2
Gin	84	16	10
Whisky	68	1	5
Rum	374	10	0
Perfumed spirits	1	18	2
All other spirits	76	0	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	16	12	6
Wine	76	16	0
Tobacco and snuff	194	4	0
——— unmanufactured	94	19	0
Cigars	20	3	0
Tea	11	7	6
Coffee and chicory	18	13	4
Sugar, unrefined	173	14	4
Dried fruits	264	11	2
Malt	15	0	0
Rice	20	0	0
Pilotage	52	7	0
Dues	6	0	0
Ad valorem	1082	11	1
Package charge	123	10	0
Total	£2982	13	7

In our Mail telegram the exports of tobacco to Melbourne during the month was stated to be 402,670 lbs.—it should have been 40,267 lbs.

The Summer Cloud, from Tome, brings 4640 bags of wheat and 700 bags bran.

The City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne, took 65,000 sovereigns in freight.

The weekly wool sales were thinly attended and passed off without animation, as there was hardly anything catalogued but insignificant parcels. The only lot of any importance was 26 bales fleece, RS, which was placed at 17½d. Sheepskins were in fair supply, and prices were slightly easier. 126 bales of wool were offered, 78 found purchasers. Messrs. Mort and Co. catalogued 93 bales and sold 42, of which 26 bales fleece before referred to, brought 17½d. A similar price was paid for 7 bales lambs of the same clip, three bales greasy, HxJ, realised 7¼d.; 5 bales ditto, P&M, 7¼d; 1 bale scoured, 17d.; 10,000 sheepskins were placed at 2¼d. to 7½d.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench sold 7 bales greasy, C&B, at 8¼d.

Mr. Ebsworth's sales were 4 bales fleece, T, at 16d., and 3 odd bales; 21 bales sheepskins brought 5d. to 5¾d.

Messrs. Irwin and Turner disposed of 19 bales and bags of various descriptions not worth mentioning, and about 5000 sheepskins.

The arrival of the R. M. S. Ellora places us in possession of a further supply of English and foreign papers, from which we supplement the commercial intelligence published in this morning's issue. From China our latest advices are—Hongkong, June 29; Shanghai, 22nd June. The new teas opened very high, and large purchases had been made prior to the receipt of news respecting the crisis in England, which it was thought would check further purchases. Prices at the various tea ports ranged from 4 to 8 taels higher than last season. At Hankow some of the first chops realised from 2s. to 2s. 6½d. per lb. At Foochoo, the mail news caused a fall of 4 taels in three days, but afterwards prices rallied. The market was cleared of all fine grades for England. Large settlements of common teas are reported for Australia. By latest advices we learn that the Charlot had sailed with a cargo of new teas for the colonies. The Ettrick, Danevirke, Gazelle, Miranda, Sophia, Alice, Mary, Florence Braginton, Maury, Acmel, and Herald of Light, were loading for Australia. The Peru Fromm, Luchow, and Trinculo were chartered for a similar destination. The Briton and Onward were loading at Hongkong. Coal was less firm. At Shanghai, sales of Australian were reported at 9 taels 2 mace taken from the ship. Freights to Australia ruled from £3 to £3 15s. per ton. Calcutta advices are to the 8th ultimo. The Laughing Water, for Melbourne, with rice, sailed June 22nd. Only one vessel was loading for the colonies. Commercial affairs were very dull. The effects of the recent crisis were fast disappearing, and the Bank of Bengal had reduced its discount rates 2 per cent. all round. Rice slightly lower. At New York, two vessels were loading for this port. Money was abundant. Gold, 158½; exchange on London, 174. Wheat, flour, and corn higher. Kerosene steady, at 41½ cents.

Messrs. Russell and Sturgis, of Manila, writing under date June 20, report sugar nearly two reals lower, with a quiet market. Shipments to Australia for the year only amounted to 9723 piculs against 68,911 piculs for the corresponding period of the year 1865. Hemp slightly lower. Exports to Australia for 1866 amounted to 2648 piculs. During the first six months of last year they amounted to 8350 piculs.

The *Times* Money Article, of June 26th, states:—

Simultaneous with the announcement of the first great battle of the long-dreaded war Consols have experienced a further advance of ⅛, and the other markets have not only supported the improvement of Saturday, but have exhibited increased firmness. The first transactions were at 86⅛ to ⅜, and prices closed steadily at 86⅝ to ⅞ for delivery and 86⅞ to 87 for the account. Bank stock left off at 240 to 248; Reduced and New Three per Cents., 86 to ⅛; India Five per Cents., 103⅞ to ⅜; Rupee Paper, 100 to 101 and 106 to 107; India Bonds, 5s dis to 5s pm.; and Exchequer-bills—March, 1s dis to par; June, 5s dis to 5s pm.

In the corn market this morning there was a further rise of 3s.

In the Liverpool cotton-market to-day there has been a further recovery of ⅛d per lb.

The suspension has been announced to-day of the private bank of Messrs. Marryat, Price, and Co., but, although from the character of the partners the suspension created great regret, it had no effect upon any of the markets, the business of the firm having been in course of decay for some time past, so that the liabilities had been reduced to a comparatively moderate amount. Their total is said to be £250,000, and as is usually the case in worn out establishments, the prospects of liquidation appear to be unfavourable. According to some estimates the assets are likely to yield less than £100,000, a portion being locked up in an advance on iron works near Swansea. The immediate necessity for suspension was the sudden and severe illness of the only acting partner, Sir Charles Price.

The suspension has also been announced of Messrs. Snead and Co., of the Chepstow Old Bank. This bank was founded nearly forty years ago, and it enjoyed an authorised note issue of £7887. The causes of difficulty are thought to have been for some time in operation. The actual amount of their notes in circulation, according to the last monthly return, was £7068.

Westgarth's Australian Circular of June 12, states, with reference to Colonial Government securities:—

The very extraordinary financial crisis of the last five weeks has only too practically illustrated the great defect of most of these securities, namely, their unmarketable quality in consequence of an endless diversity of description. The only stock that, during this trying ordeal could be readily dealt in at its market quotation was the Victoria Railway Loan; and to this satisfactory feature is no doubt in great measure due the rally of quite 4 per cent. (from the lowest point) that has latterly taken place in its price. The holders of most other kinds of these securities who lately required to realise, had to meet their emergencies as they best might, as sales were not always commanded even at great sacrifices of price. The late sale of £300,000 New Zealand five per cents at so low a price as 60 per cent. is a fate that would not have happened in the circumstances to any like amount, or even a greater amount, of a large and uniform and in other respects suitable colonial Government stock, well known by being daily dealt with in the market.

The remedy is easy, and the opportunity should not be lost for accomplishing it. The conditions requisite to give these securities the best attainable position in the market may be set forth with almost arithmetical precision and certainty. These colonies now apply for such large and increasing amounts in this market, that the mere difference between a right and a wrong method may involve hundreds of thousands of pounds. I hope to offer some well-considered remarks on this subject in the next circular.

The chief feature in the market has been a recovery of fully 3 per cent. in the Victoria Railway Loan, and of about 4 per cent. in the New Zealand 5 per cents. Some amount of Otago 6 per cents. have been sold at the reduced price of 85. This stock, however, which is of the considerable amount of £500,000, and now all issued to the public, may be expected to be in future more steady and marketable. In other Government stocks there is little or no change, and comparatively little [illegible].

Victoria Railway Loan bonds, at about 103, have lost 1 per cent. of their late rise. Queensland 6 per cents., at 96-97, are about 1½ per cent. lower, but the successive reductions of price are bringing in buyers of this stock.

The New Zealand 8 per cents. continue at about par ex interest, and the 5 per cents. have fallen 1 per cent. Otago 6 per cents. have been sold at 84, and 81 ex interest on 1st July.

The *Economist* of June 23rd has the following remarks with reference to the state of the money market:—

The bank directors again refrained on Thursday from lowering the rate of discount, and, on the whole, though there are considerations of weight on the opposite side, we think they were wise in so doing. It is true that the city is resuming its usual tone and aspect. No large failure now need, we think, be apprehended; nothing of the risk which would cause national fear or apprehension in the country. Many misfortunes of detail there will of course be for months to come, and many firms will be crippled and harassed for years by what has happened of late. But no event need be anticipated which would alarm the world, or could justify the maintenance of 10 per cent.

There is no doubt also that the reserve of the Banking Department would be strengthened more by the diminution of the rate of discount than by any other event whatever. The country bankers who now hold the extra notes by which the Bank of England circulation exceeds its usual issue, would be more tranquilised by a reduction of the rate than by any other step whatever. So long as money is 10 per cent. in London, in the country there will be some alarm. And if the foreign exchanges were in a normal condition, this consideration would be conclusive. If the Bank of England had to think of notes only, a reduction would be plainly and clearly advisable. But the Bank has to consider really the bullion reserve, and it might be dangerous to lower the rate when so much bullion is going abroad. During the week the imports of bullion have been £1,651,461, of which the Bank of England has only received £369,000, and the exports £865,233, while large orders for exportation are understood to be on hand. It is, therefore, of urgent moment that we should take steps to retain here a sufficient store of bullion. The drain to the continent would have been of very painful importance but for the opportune supplies from America, and we must be sure that we retain enough of those supplies.

On the whole, therefore, the Bank was probably right in not reducing their rate on Thursday. But the change will not be long delayed. The large sums of continental money lately with us have been mostly withdrawn, and though the war requires cash to keep armies in force, it sends here savings for secure investment. We may soon expect a rapid return to much cheaper money, and to comparative quietude.

From the same source we learn that

Mr. James Cooper of the firm of Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle, and Evans, has been appointed by the Master of the Rolls, the official liquidator of the New Zealand Banking Corporation (limited).

The Queensland Sheep Investment Company held an extraordinary general meeting on the 16th instant, when special resolutions were passed for the amendment of the articles of association with respect to the reduction of the numbers of the directors, and also for empowering the board to grant powers of attorney to the representative of the undertaking in Australia, and for adopting the provisions of the Companies Seals Act of 1864.

A fresh effort was made two days ago to depreciate the value of the shares of the few remaining financial companies. Reports and rumours industriously circulated, set forth that further losses had been sustained by one or the other of these, and that additional calls had become necessary. A special attempt was directed against the International Financial Society, whose shares were forced down nearly £1 under the pressure of sales on a depressed market. It now appears that the reports set afloat were false, and there is full probability in face of the improved tone of the money market that bears will have some difficulty in providing the shares they have over-sold. At any rate it is now established that those who have safely weathered the late financial storm are exposed to a diminished degree of danger.

The *Daily Telegraph* states

Vice-Chancellor Stuart has made an order, in accordance with the prayer of a petition, for winding-up the Universal Banking Corporation. This company, which continued the business of George Challis and Co., at 110, Cheapside, had practically ceased to carry on business. The nominal capital was £2,000,000.

The following analysis of the trade between California and Australia is taken from the *Alta California*, of June 6th.

The trade between this port and Australia is mainly made up of breadstuffs, lumber, quicksilver and other articles of Californian production. A review of this trade during the past ten years shows that of breadstuffs we have shipped thither 186,338 barrels flour, 1,176,738 sacks wheat, 186,212 sacks barley and 725,147 sacks oats. These shipments by years are as follows:—

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, sks.	Barley, sks.	Oats, sks.
1856	63,371	22,834	......	8,439
1857	......	......	8,912	67,588
1858	......	......	66,675	164,602
1859	1,750	117,288	14,521	163,825
1860	19,080	380,358	2,361	63,790
1861	55,437	269,833	41,528	156,202
1862	7,842	41,560	86,022	4,242
1863	20,585	88,276	16,107	73,306
1864	3,348	80,550	[illegible]	21,638
1865	14,924	176,041	[illegible]	1,055
	186,338	1,176,738	186,212	725,147

It will be noticed that our flour and wheat exports to Australia were the highest in 1860 and 1861, and our exports of barley and oats in 1858. For the first five months of this year these exports have been as follows:—Flour, 38,507 bbls.; wheat, 350,340 sks.; barley, 118,457 sks.; oats, 70,832 sks. These figures do not include breadstuffs cleared for Guam, Stewart's Island, &c., though, as is well known, such exports were designed for Australia. Taken together, they would make our breadstuff exports to that country for the past five months almost equal to those for any one preceding year. The barley shipments this year are larger than ever before.

Our quicksilver exports to Australia for the period under review amount to 3925 flasks, or an annual average of about 5600 flasks for the years in which exports were made. The aggregate value of our merchandise exports to that country for the past ten years reaches the sum of 6,381,273 dollars, and by years shows the following fluctuations:—

	Dollars.		Dollars.
1856	1,123,367	1861	1,056,401
1857	314,604	1862	532,835
1858	380,000	1863	487,085
1859	730,427	1864	579,74[illegible]
1860	874,726	1865	501,[illegible]

Only twice in ten years have these exports exceeded 1,000,000 dollars for the year. The annual average has been 638,127 dollars. During the first five months this year, however, the exports have reached 1,356,015 dollars—a much larger sum than for any one year heretofore.

WORKHOUSE ACT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—In your issue of Monday, 13th instant, you publish a copy of the abovenamed Act, as introduced by Mr. Martin on Friday last in the House. Its provisions are so extraordinary that public attention ought to be specially called to them, as it seems that any person coming under the very ambiguous description of "disorderly" may be, by the judgment of one magistrate, condemned to perpetual incarceration, except by the action of the Governor and Executive Council, with whom alone the power to discharge seems to rest.

This is surely too great an infringement on human rights, as it invests a magistrate with too much power, which may, to say the mildest thing, be harshly exercised.

The superintendent, too, is to have unusual power. He may punish any one who may "violate or fail to observe any of the regulations" of such workhouse with *close confinement* for any period not exceeding fourteen days. Thus a man may be put back again under that very inclusive definition, "fail to observe any of the regulations," as it would be possible for any severe superintendent having a "down" on a man to keep him constantly in "close confinement," which latter term ought to be very clearly defined. I hope by these few words to draw attention to this formidable Act, as I have no doubt the monstrous nature of the powers it would confer would be quite evident.

I am, yours obediently,

J. M.

AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED).

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held at 11 o'clock on June 2nd, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of adopting a resolution for the voluntary winding-up of the company, and appointing Mr. H. H. Cannan, of the firm of Kemp, Cannan, Ford, and Co., as liquidator. The meeting was attended by 275 gentlemen, among whom were several distinguished members of the Indian military and civil services, and the most perfect unanimity characterised the whole of the proceedings.

On the motion of Colonel H. P. Dalzell, the chair was taken by Colonel Holland.

The circular convening the meeting having been read by Mr. Balfour, the general manager,

The Chairman said that, in the very painful and embarrassing position in which he was necessarily placed in presiding over such a meeting, he should earnestly appeal to the assembled shareholders for their indulgence and support. (Hear.) He hoped that every gentleman who might think proper to address them would confine himself strictly to the business which had brought them together upon that occasion—that was to say, the proposal for the voluntary winding up of the company. He believed that that was an object of vital importance to many of them, as well as to their families, and it could only be attained by a unanimous or a nearly unanimous resolution upon their parts. If such unanimity were not to prevail, they must have a forced winding up, and he need not tell them what a forced winding up in Chancery meant. (Hear.) He trusted that, under those circumstances, their good sense and good feeling would lead them to confine their observations to the matter under their immediate consideration. (Cheers.) He had another declaration to make, in order that there might be no mistake with regard to the interest which the directors, as shareholders, held in the company, and that was that in round numbers—for the figures had been gone over rather hastily, and could not be stated with absolute exactness—the directors and their immediate relatives held at the present moment one-sixth of the whole capital of the bank—(hear, hear); while they were also the owners of a very considerable portion of the deposits. (Hear, hear.) He wished further to state, for the purpose of meeting any objection that might be taken to the phraseology of the resolution which he had then to move, that it had been framed in strict compliance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, and that they were informed by their legal advisers it would be out of their power to pass it in any other form. Some gentlemen might imagine that there was something in its terms which would prevent the future resuscitation or renewal of the bank; but the directors had taken the advice of counsel upon that matter also, and he was happy to be able to inform the meeting that if an order were obtained from the Court of Chancery for the voluntary winding up of the company there was nothing in the resolution to prevent them on the very next day from re-opening the bank (cheers). He could further tell them—and the statement would be confirmed by their *ad interim* liquidator, who, he hoped, would be fully appointed to that office—that the figures showing what was their position were so favourable that there was every prospect of a resuscitation of the bank at no distant period (cheers). But he repeated that at that moment unanimity among them was the one thing needed (hear, hear). The resolution which he had to propose in conclusion was as follows:—"Whereas, and it is resolved, that it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same; and it is further resolved that the Court of Chancery be applied to for an order for the voluntary winding up of the company under the supervision of the Court."

General Beileau seconded the resolution.

The Chairman said that before they proceeded further he would call upon their accountant to state to them the present condition of their assets and liabilities.

Mr. Cannan accordingly read the following "approximate statement of the affairs of the company on the 6th of June, 1866:"—Estimated amount of liabilities in London, £5,356,032. Against this there were assets, after writing off £664,000 as loss, amounting to £5,227,552, showing a deficiency in London of £128,480. The total amount of liabilities at all the branches—Paris, India, China, and Australia—amounted to £2,550,861, and the estimated value of the assets at all the branches, after deducting £334,000 loss, was £3,829,945, showing a surplus at the branches of £1,279,084. The total liabilities were £7,906,893, and the assets £9,057,497, showing a surplus of £1,150,604, or within £50,000 of three-fourths of the capital of the bank.

The Chairman said he had next to request Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who was well known both as a man of great experience and knowledge of the world, and as one of the first lawyers in Europe, to be so good as to address the meeting. (Cheers.)

Sir Fitzroy Kelly accordingly rose amidst renewed cheering and proceeded to say that as it had fallen to his lot to have become the trustee for a family largely and deeply interested in that bank, and as, although that was a minor consideration, he possessed some interest in it himself, he had been requested by several shareholders to attend the meeting—(hear)—and laying aside all other occupations he had felt it his bounden duty to comply with that request. (Cheers.) They had assembled for a very important purpose; they had assembled to determine on the course to be pursued, and he hoped their efforts would not be made in vain, with a view to bring the affairs of the bank to a satisfactory conclusion. (Hear, hear.) They were all aware that it was impossible to advance one step in that course without the aid of the Court of Chancery, which alone could give validity to their proceedings. Under these circumstances the first, and indeed substantially the only, proposal to be made to them that day was that they should agree to a resolution—and he earnestly trusted they would do so unanimously—affirming that the Court of Chancery should be applied to for a voluntary winding up of the affairs of the company under the supervision of that Court. (Cheers.) It was impossible to exaggerate the advantages of such a mode of proceeding. The only alternative, practically speaking, would be what was called a compulsory winding up, the consequence of which would unquestionably be that the whole property of the bank would ultimately become—let them pardon him for using the expression—the prey of the law. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") No step could in that case be taken, no resolution could be adopted, without a motion in court through he did not know how many solicitors and how many counsel, but attended with endless expenses; and then the result would follow which had been seen to follow in so many similar cases—namely, that the property of the company would at last altogether disappear, and creditors and shareholders, directors, agents, and even servants, would be involved in one common disappointment, and perhaps ruin (renewed cries of "Hear, hear.") The advantages, on the other hand, of a voluntary winding up were, that it might be adopted on a simple application to the Court of Chancery; that if that application were supported by the unanimous, or the almost unanimous, recommendation of the shareholders and of the creditors, it would be granted as a matter of course; that an official liquidator, or two liquidators—one to represent the company, and the other to represent the creditors—might be appointed; and that these gentlemen might at once proceed to wind up the affairs of the bank, to realise its assets to the satisfaction of the creditors, and to hand over the surplus to the shareholders (hear, hear). And all that would require the employment of, at the most, only two solicitors, one to act on behalf of the shareholders, and the other on behalf of the creditors; and the whole business might be transacted with as little expense as was practicable or even conceivable in a proceeding of that magnitude. (Hear, hear.) The result, he believed, would then be that after no great lapse of time—and he should say in passing, that from the number and the distance of the branches and agencies of that bank, they must not be too sanguine with respect to the limitation of time—the result, he believed, would be that after no great lapse of time the assets of the banks would be realised, and not only would the creditors be paid in full, but a sum would be placed at the disposal of the shareholders, sufficient, if not to remedy all the evils which had fallen upon them, at least to meet a large portion of their great expectations. But the great object they should for the moment have in view was to avoid any discussion which could prevent the attainment of that desirable end. He knew that he was addressing a number of gentlemen who had suffered most severely from the failure of the bank, and some of whom might entertain suspicions that there had been mismanagement; that there had been some things done of which they had good reason to complain, and into which they were undoubtedly entitled to inquire, and who might wish to proceed at once to such an inquiry. He could allow for their anxiety upon that subject; but if the meeting desired that that great evil should as far as possible be redressed, if they desired that the assets should with the least practicable amount of delay be realised, he would earnestly urge upon them to postpone for the present—(hear, hear)—all inquiry of any kind into the affairs of the bank, and to proceed at once to decide upon the immediate question, which was submitted to them in order that the first step for the voluntary winding up of the company might be taken. (Cheers.) They had heard the statement which had been made to them by their accountant. He had felt it his duty, as he had been requested, to interpose in those proceedings—he had felt it his duty to make some inquiry into their position; but all that he then felt himself at liberty to state was that he did not see the slightest reason to question the substantial accuracy of that statement. (Hear.) It would, of course, be premature for them to enter at that moment into the very important question of what was called a resuscitation of the bank, but he would say at once that that was a result of which they need not despair. (Hear, hear.) If the proposal for a voluntary winding up were adopted, with the concurrence of the great body of the creditors as well as of the shareholders, he saw no reason why they should not almost immediately afterwards enter into the consideration of the question of the reopening of the bank in which they were all so deeply interested. (Hear, hear.) But it would be quite premature to raise that question at the present moment. The only subject they had to then consider, beyond the comparatively minor point of the appointment of a liquidator, was, whether they would leave the affairs of the bank to a compulsory winding up, which would necessarily lead to the waste and ruin of their property (hear, hear), or whether they would proceed at once to do their best to remedy the great calamity which had fallen upon them, and to ensure the rapid and inexpensive realisation of their assets? (Hear, hear.) One word more about their creditors. They were aware that they could only accomplish their present object by a friendly co-operation on the part of both the creditors and the shareholders; and they had every reason to hope that the two bodies would unite for that purpose, and would thus promote their own mutual interests. He had learned with great satisfaction that creditors to the amount of between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000, had already signified their assent to the course which was then proposed (hear, hear); and that circumstance afforded the best possible guarantee for the successful completion of the work in which they were then engaged. He had only to add a few words on the subject of the position of the directors. Shortly after the failure of the bank it was proposed by some gentlemen of high authority in the commercial world that the liquidator should either be one of the directors of the bank, or should be assisted by one of the directors. It was not, however, thought advisable to adopt that course; but although the liquidator would be a perfectly independent one, he was satisfied that that gentleman would receive the most complete and disinterested assistance from the whole body of the directors, individually and collectively, as well as from all the agents, officers, and servants of the company. (Hear, hear). In conclusion he had only to state that he heartily supported the resolution which had been submitted to the meeting. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman said that after the able address they had just heard from Sir Fitzroy Kelly, he believed he should best perform his duty in the position in which he was then placed by at once putting the resolution to the meeting. (Cheers.)

The resolution was accordingly put at once, and upon a show of hands was unanimously carried amidst considerable cheering.

Colonel H. P. Dalzell moved that Mr. Herbert Harris Cannan be appointed the liquidator of the company; and this resolution, having been seconded by Mr. H. Simonds, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Galsworthy then moved a vote of thanks to Sir Fitzroy Kelly, for his attendance at the meeting and for his able and judicious speech and advice.

Colonel Bassett, having seconded this proposal, it was unanimously agreed to; and Sir F. Kelly briefly acknowledged the compliment.

The proceedings then terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

Independent of the attendance of 275 gentlemen at the meeting, proxies were held from 260 other shareholders, representing 22,705 shares, and all concurring in the propriety of adopting the resolution for the voluntary winding up of the company.

WOOL CIRCULARS.

[J. T. SIMES AND CO.]

LONDON, June 23.

We have this evening closed a series of sales, nearly as large a quantity as any preceding, and occurring at a period of extraordinary pressure—owing to the collapse of financial establishments, of banks, and others of large importance—and an extent of panic that required the intervention of Government authority and credit to stem, coupled with a compulsory rate of 10 per cent. discount, which rate has continued unaltered up to this day.

The catalogues comprised the following quantities:—

	Bales.	Same series in 1865. Bales.
New South Wales and Queensland ...	24,671	22,864
Victorian ...	72,104	68,275
Tasmanian ...	5,732	4,351
South Australian ...	20,071	25,779
New Zealand ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swan River, and sundries ...	2,332	2,737
Cape of Good Hope ...	15,556	21,985
	157,629	159,692
East Indian ...	1,200	—
	158,829	159,692

The first sale of the series, which took place on 10th May, had chiefly to sustain the altered state of the wool market itself, which, owing to buyers having got into stock, and to prospective political disturbances on the Continent, which have since broken out into actual war, had begun to droop, and operators were not disposed to renew their purchases at the high rates paid in March; the depreciation, however, did not reach a greater extent than 1½d to 2d per lb, except on some sorts that had been disproportionately driven up.

The attendance of buyers was good, and the disposition to buy both in those operating for foreign and internal consumption was earnest and continuous; though when the credit or monetary crisis was at its height, the rates exhibited a still further depression from the opening, and about the time of the actual outbreak of war between Prussia and Austria, and foreign demand rather subsided, they were perhaps at the lowest, since which, though there have been fewer buyers, there has been a partial recovery of spirit, though without any quotable improvement in price. Extreme comparative depression has been only exceptional—say in good Port Phillip wool, which had been unduly stimulated in March; in Sydney clothing, when the reports of extensive decline of 15 to 20 per cent. at the fairs for German wool reached us; and generally in scoured wool, in which different kinds cases of variation to the extent of 4d to even 6d per lb. might be found; but Cape wool, New Zealand, Swan River wool, and the general run of marketable Adelaide and Victorian wool have frequently reached the full rates of value accorded at the opening of the series.

Some favourite hot water washed clips from Sydney, Port Phillip, and Van Diemen's Land, have fully sustained the values of 1865, and when palpable improvement in management was noticeable, a proportionate increase on those rates has been given. On the whole, the result, under the circumstances, cannot be complained of, though from the continual partial withdrawal, and sometimes of entire parcels, amounting to above 8000 bales, it is clear holders were not altogether reconciled to the depreciation.

It remains to be seen what the future has in store for us; he would be bold who could trust himself to predict speedy recovery. Money promises to return to easier rates, and if buyers find a ready market for their purchases, there is no immediate prospect of further decline. Shippers who have operated on the basis of March prices, unless they have a wide margin, will, we fear, not realise their own; the dealing in this season's clip of English wool is about commencing and growers are not disposed to submit to the large deductions that buyers would exact from them.

Greasy wool has shared in the general depression, though perhaps less so than scoured, and some parcels have been realised at only a slight depreciation; but lambs' wool has excited active competition.

Buyers for foreign account have probably taken 35,000 to 40,000 bales. We have 59,000 bales arrived as a nucleus for the quantity to be offered at the next sales, commencing early in August.

Only about 1000 bales of South American and European wool have been introduced into the colonial catalogues, the greater part of which has been withdrawn or bought in.

[HENRY P. HUGHES AND SON.]

LONDON, June 23.

For some time previous the prospect of a Continental war, with the high price of money, had somewhat unsettled the trade, still, with the lightness of stocks and healthy state of our manufacturing districts, any very material reduction in price was hardly looked for, till the commencement of the severe panic, accompanied by heavy failures, together with increased rate of interest, which took place on our opening day, when it was apparent that sellers would have to submit to a severe reduction. Prices at once gave way to the extent of 2d to 2½d on all fair to middling wool, and even more on such superior flocks as had realised extreme rates in March sales. At the announcement of the Government assistance rendered to the Bank of England, rather more confidence was observable; but on learning it was accompanied with a rise in the rate of discount to 10 per cent., it was soon dispelled; and as sales progressed prices continued to rule without alteration, to within about ten days of the close, when the report of the heavy fall at the German wool fairs caused a still further decline on all descriptions, after which no recovery took place. More wool would have been withdrawn but for the expected large sale early in August.

Queensland and Sydney flocks were not in such brisk demand as on former occasions. Good fleeces sold at a reduction of about 2d to 3d per lb.; inferior and faulty suffered more, particularly if in the grease.

Port Phillip Wool.—The finest flocks, although they were in very good demand, suffered a depreciation of about 4d per lb.; middling, inferior, and tender stapled sorts, about 3d to 3½d per lb.

Van Diemen's Land was in good demand, and sold about 2d per lb. lower.

South Australian was mostly in the grease, and a large proportion affected by the drought was very tender in the staple; anything of a combing character met with good competition, and sold at about 2d reduction, while inferior, short, and wasty descriptions declined 2½d to 3d per lb.

New Zealand Wool.—Of this description there was a very good assortment, which was much appreciated by the trade; competition was very good at a reduction of 1½d to 2½d per lb.

Swan River Wool was in good demand, but owing to the decline in English wool, sold about 1d to 1½d per lb. lower, for the same cause half-bred wool seriously declined.

Cape Wool.—The assortment on the whole was good, and owing to the comparative smallness of the quantity, did not suffer so much depreciation as other descriptions, but still must be quoted 1½d to 2d per lb. lower.

[HELMUTH SCHWARTZE.]

LONDON, June 25th, 1866.

The second series of this year's London colonial wool sales opened on the 10th May, and closed on the 23rd instant. The catalogues comprised 158,700 bales, of which about 5000 bales have been withdrawn.

This large quantity would of itself have been sufficient to bring about some reduction from the exceptionally high prices of March; but when to it are added the financial troubles at home, and the complications on the Continent, the great depreciation which has taken place in the value of wool is fully accounted for.

The first few days of the sales, when it was uncertain how far the banking panic might spread, but whilst there was still some hope of peace being preserved abroad, prices as compared with the closing rates of the March auctions, showed a decline of 1½d to 2½d per lb. all round, both for Australian's and Cape, but as the sales progressed and the anticipations of war grew nearer and nearer to confirmation, and but little or no improvement took place in commercial matters, prices still further declined, and now at the close, with a Bank rate at 10 per cent. and war actually broken out, the reduction must be quoted.

2d to 2½d per lb. on good Port Phillip fleece of 23d per lb. and upwards.

3d to 4d ditto middling Sydneys.

2½d to 3½d ditto other washed Australian and all washed Capes.

2½d to 3½d ditto ditto Australian grease.

1½d to 2d ditto ditto Cape grease.

The comparatively very heavy fall upon Australian grease wools may be partly attributed to their having greatly disappointed consumers in their waste in scouring. Competition has on the whole been rather irregular. The attendance of buyers has been very numerous. Germany and Belgium have taken next to nothing, whilst, on the contrary, the French have purchased more largely than, perhaps, on any former occasion. A little has also been purchased for Sweden. The total taken for export is about 65,000 bales.

Our home buyers, although very short of stocks, have restricted their purchases to their actual necessities.

Sydney.—There was a manifest improvement in the condition of many of the finer flocks as seen in the scarcity of burrs and moits, but in many instances the inferior sorts presented features of signal neglect, indifferent classification, and careless and unsightly packages.

Port Phillip.—The supply was very large, and the condition quite up to the average of late years, though in many flocks the staple was very tender. A more than usual proportion was in the grease, owing to scarcity of water in the colony.

Van Diemen's Land was brought forward in fair quantity, and equal in every respect to previous seasons.

Adelaide.—The unfortunate effects of the drought were apparent in the shortness of the growth and tenderness of the staple in many noted flocks. The grass seed was also prevalent, and considerably deteriorated the value of the wool.

New Zealand formed a considerable item in the catalogues, sent over principally in the greasy state; a large proportion has been good combing wool, and, as a rule, the condition has been satisfactory.

Cape.—The quantity offered has been rather small. Short and lamby sorts were rather indifferent in condition and irregular in quality. The finer qualities of scoured from the Western province were in good condition, and therefore in fair demand.

Future prospects are very uncertain, and, so far as can be judged at present, far from encouraging.

The arrivals up to date for the August and September sales are—

Bales.	
17,647	Sydney
12,880	Port Phillip
6,557	Van Diemen's Land
6,137	Adelaide
456	Swan River
13,638	New Zealand
7,977	Cape.
65,292	

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

[GOAD, RIGG, AND CO.]

LONDON, June 25.

During the past week the tallow market was firm, owing to most of the tallow given off on June contracts being taken up and held firmly. The business done, however, was principally speculative, the trade demand continuing limited. Prices have advanced; the present quotations for Russian Y. C. on the spot being 46s, and for delivery the last three months 48s to 48s 3d, which are about 3s 6d to 4s per cent. higher than on the 7th instant. The stock of foreign tallow is now about 28,280 casks, against 30,595 at the same time last year.

The sales of Australian tallow during the past fortnight consist of 251 casks. The present value of good mutton is 45s 6d to 46s, and good beef tallow 44s 3d to 44s 9d, being 2s 9d per cwt. higher than on the 7th instant. No import, and the market is now nearly clear of stock.

Hides are without material alteration in value, and only a limited business has been done since 7th instant. Light weights have sold most readily, and an occasional advance of 1s 6d per lb. has been given for the cleanest and best lots. Sales since 7th instant, 8767 hides; import, 12,023; stock this day, 21,989 hides.

Mimosa Bark continues to be pressed on the market, and the sales since the 7th instant reach about 500 tons. Ground, at £9 5s to £9 15s; chopped, £8 5s to £9; and long, £6 12s 6d to £7 5s per ton. Stock about 1400 tons.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

Sale of 48 bales by Messrs. H. P. Hughes and Son, June 1st.

Ex Liberator: Mulgathere, 6 at 10½d, 23 at 8½d, 1 at 5½d.
Ex Rifleman: AP, 31 at 22d, 15 at 20½d, 1 at 14d.
Ex Sir J. Lawrence: 1 at 18d.

Sale of 1029 bales by Jacomb, Son, and Co., June 2nd.

Ex Spitfire: K&W in diamond, 15 at 25½d, 2 at 24d, 2 at 25d, 5 at 20d.
Ex Strathdon: GIE, 5 at 22d.
Ex Young England: HB, 9 at 22½d, 12 at 22d, 6 at 18d, 5 at 16½d.
Ex Liberator: HB over P, 28 at 22d, 2 at 20½d; I. Field, 19 at 22d, 4 at 18½d, 1 at 14d; ME&Ly, 7 at 26½d, 8 at 25d, 5 at 24d, 4 at 20d, 1 at 14½d; PMC, 17 at 22d, 2 at 19½d, 2 at 15d; TD, 12 at 20½d, 12 at 20d, 1 at 10d; TWC, 5 at 19½d; P, 4 at 19d; T, 1 at 14d; H, 5 at 18½d; C, 6 at 20d; JC, 6 at 20d; Kilkwain over Wide Bay, 18 at 23½d, 26 at 23d, 1 at 22d; E. Flood & Co., 8 at 24½d, 6 at 24d; DMK, 39 at 20d, 12 at 9d, 6 at 19½d, 1 at 7d, 1 at 12½d, 16 at 10½d, 3 at 5½d, 20 at 11d, 3 at 15d, 2 at 9½d; WF over Buchanan, 5 at 20½d, 3 at 26½d, 2 at 16½d; OS, 13 at 8½d, 11 at 8d; MY, 6 at 22d, 13 at 20½d, 9 at 20d, 11 at 18½d; Gola, 18 at 20½d, 9 at 20d, 4 at 14d; Tareela over C, 13 at 20d, 9 at 20d, 1 at 21d; JR over MA, 2 at 19d; NmA, 5 at 21½d, 7 at 23½d; A in circle, 9 at 22½d, 5 at 22d; 5 at 22d; MA, 5 at 22d, 1 at 20d; AF in diamond, 20 at 22d, 3 at 21½d, 3 at 20d, 15 at 18½d, 11 at 18d, 1 at 16½d, 2 at 15½d, 1 at 9½d; F & W, 14 at 17d, 3 at 9½d; FG, 17 at 18d; MR over S, 17 at 24d, 1 at 18½d; WO, 1 at 18½d; CCC, 4 at 23d, 1 at 22d; K & W in diamond over Jondaryan, 6 at 28d, 2 at 26½d, 2 at 18½d; TH over FG, 5 at 24d, 1 at 21d; ED, 2 at 17½d; A over Rannes, 3 at 26d, at 18d; GH, 2 at 20½d; PM, 9 at 19d; M, 25 at 19d, 5 at 21d, 4 at 15½d, 10 at 18½d.
Ex Rifleman: V in diamond, 7 at 25½d, 12 at 26d, 9 at 23d, 12 at 26½d, 3 at 24d; LL conjoined over Namoi, 3 at 24d, 50 at 22½d, 9 at 23d, 42 at 22d, 10 at 21½d, 10 at 20½d, 11 at 20d, 2 at 16½d; M, 8 at 20d, 20 at 19d.
Ex Nineveh: EL, 13 at 19½d, 6 at 15½d, 1 at 12d, 3 at 18½d; WM, 15 at 22d, 2 at 16d, 5 at 24½d, 1 at 16½d; Late Darby and Goldfinch, 2 at 20d, 8 at 18d; JT, 5 at 8d; Huggin, 11 at 20d, 5 at 9½d, 1 at 13d; X in diamond, 10 at 26d, 10 at 27d.

By J. T. Simes and Co., June 4th.

Ex La Hogue: G. Sandeman, 19 at 24d, 9 at 19d, 2 at 23½d; Icely and Son, 6 at 25½d, 4 at 25d, 2 at 24½d, 1 at 20d, 23 at 21½d, 5 at 19d, 2 at 11d, 3 at 16½d; Icely and Son over O, 42 at 13½d, 10 at 13d, 2 at 10d, 6 at 9d, 4 at 6d, 1 at 11½d; W. Kite, 14 at 12d, 2 at 8d; G. Kite, 6 at 13d; J over MA in diamond, 9 at 25½d, 1 at 21½d, 1 at 21d, 1 at 19d; TR, 11 at 19d, 6 at 21½d; JS in circle, 2 at 19½d; TWS, 9 at 18½d; GC over Jerula, 8 at 19d, 3 at 14½d, 3 at 16½d; BY in diamond, 5 at 21½d, 9 at 21d, 4 at 15d; T in diamond, 6 at 10d; Clark and Co. over Mantuan Downs, 32 at 19½d, 3 at 15½d; PHP conjoined, 46 at 11½d; WHS over B, 5 at 10½d, 5 at 10d; RHR, 13 at 11½d.
Ex General Lee: Windham and Dalwood, 6 at 24½d; TTt, 11 at 11d, 4 at 8½d; 33 at 10½d, 1 at 3½d, 1 at 9d; Anchor, 1 at 7d, 1 at 7½d, 4 at 8½d.
Ex Damascus: Melville, 85 at 10d, 1 at 9d, 17 at 9½d, 1 at 8½d; BY in diamond, 17 at 22d, 10 at 23d, 16 at 22½d, 12 at 21d, 6 at 20½d; JWW, 17 at 12d, 16 at 11½d, 2 at 9d; Gamboola, 10 at 12½d, 27 at 12d; WHS over B, 7 at 11½d, 10 at 11d, 3 at 9½d; F, 6 at 11½d, 14 at 10½d, 1 at 5d, 1 at 9½d; NPB, 4 at 38½d, 5 at 37½d, 2 at 30½d, 5 at 30½d, 2 at 31d, 7 at 24½d, 3 at 21½d, 1 at 18d; R over Scoured, 19 at 25d, 20 at 24d, 6 at 22½d, 1 at 21½d, 4 at 17½d, 3 at 26½d, 2 at 23½d, 1 at 19d.
Ex Spitfire (Queensland): F, 28 at 19½d, 6 at 18d; F in diamond, 2 at 9½d.
Ex Queen of Colonies (Queensland): F, 10 at 20d, 10 at 20½d.
Ex Young England: Collaroy, 6 at 10½d.

By Thomas Southey and Son, June 9.

Ex Spitfire, from Brisbane: NORTH, 15 at 1s 10d, 9 at 1s 7½d, 6 at 1s 6½d; WN, 12 at 1s 8d, 11 at 1s 7d, 1 at 1s 6d, 1 at 1s 1½d; GR over Darling Downs, 10 at 2s 1d, 5 at 2s 3d, 12 at 2s 1½d, 16 at 2s 2d, 16 at 2s 0½d, 2 at 2s, 9 at 1s 7d, 2 at 1s 6d.
Ex La Hogue: SKS, 3 at 1s 9½d, 17 at 1s 9d, 8 at 1s 7½d, 4 at 1s 1½d, 4 at 1s 4½d, 4 at 1s 1½d.
Ex Damascus: SKS, 3 at 20½d, 6 at 19½d, 5 at 15½d, 1 at 18d, 2 at 12½d; HG, 9 at 23d, 1 at 22d, 2 at 21d.
Ex Queen of Colonies (from Brisbane): GD in diamond over Canning Downs, 3 at 11½d, 4 at 12½d, 2 at 10½d, 1 at 5d.
Ex Liberator: WH in diamond, 14 at 26d, 6 at 22½d, 2 at 20d, 1 at 21½d.
Ex Nineveh: MK, 5 at 19d.
Ex Young England: 1 in diamond, 1 at 21d; L, 4 at 19d; C, 1 at 10d, 1 at 8½d.

By Helmuth Schwartze, 11th June.

Ex La Hogue: Kooingal, 4 at 19½d, 15 at 19d, 1 at 8½d; JM, 19 at 20d, 1 at 8½d; S, 18 at 27d, 16 at 23d, 17 at 22½d, 14 at 20d, 1 at 15½d, 4 at 16½d; JF, 3 at 21d.
Ex Damascus: LT, 12 at 23d, 2 at 21d; TB in diamond, 10 at 22d, 10 at 20½d, 1 at 17d; JW, 2 at 22d, 6 at 19d; H seil, 2 at 22d; HAT, 18 at 23d, 18 at 23½d, 14 at 22½d, 12 at 21½d, 3 at 17d, 1 at 15½d; WLJ over Sydney, 16 at 20½d, 15 at 18½d; H&Co over New England, 20 at 22½d, 2 at 21½d; HKD over Burnett, 14 at 21d, 16 at 19½d, 13 at 21d, 5 at 20d, 4 at 16½d, 3 at 15d; D in diamond over Glenlyon, 9 at 23d, 34 at 22d, 10 at 21½d.
Ex Strathdon, AML, 12 at 10d, 8 at 18d, 6 at 17½d, 1 at 15½d.

By H. P. Hughes and Son, 12th June.

Ex La Hogue, OB over X, 20 at 23d, 14 at 22½d, 15 at 22d; X over D in diamond, 6 at 10½d; CAA over New England, 19 at 20½d, 2 at 17d; DMJ over Queensland, 11 at 25d, 8 at 24d, 1 at 23½d.
Ex General Lee: AS in square over S&W over Queensland, 1 at 27½d, 16 at 26d, 15 at 23d, 10 at 24½d, 6 at 23½d, 14 at 24d, 2 at 21d, 10 at 18½d, 10 at 23d; F, 1 at 19½d, 1 at 12½d; R&L, 10 at 21d, 9 at 20½d, 1 at 16d; WL over Inver, 4 at 16½d; Peak Sale, 11 at 15½d; JMP, 9 at 21d; I Field, 1 at 24½d, 1 at 12d; FRRF, 6 at 19½d, 1 at 17d, 4 at 16d; D, 1 at 5½d, 2 at 17d; Horseshoe, 2 at 7d, 1 at 8½d; CJ, 1 at 14d, 4 at 12d, 1 at 12d; AM over G, 9 at 17½d; DV over Queensland, 9 at 17½d, 9 at 16½d, 1 at 14d; JW, 1 at 15½d, 1 at 19½d.
Ex La Hogue: — over DC, 7 at 9½d, 1 at 10½d.
Ex Spitfire (from Brisbane): St. Clair, 3 at 2 d, 3 at 27½d, 11 at 30d, 36 at 27d, 10 at 26d, 22 at 25d, 15 at 25½d, 12 at 24d, 11 at 19½d, 11 at 19d, 10 at 17d, 16 at 14d, 5 at 8d, 1 at 12½d.
Ex Queen of Colonies (from Brisbane): St. Clair, 3 at 28d, 8 at 27d, 8 at 26½d, 1 at 26d, 6 at 25d, 7 at 24d, 9 at 18½d, 5 at 16½d, 4 at 13d; W. B. Tooth over Clifton, 41 at 28½d, 72 at 28d, 12 at 27d, 8 at 19½d, 8 at 17½d; OHO over Darling Downs, 16 at 24½d, 46 at 23d, 9 at 22d, 12 at 18½d, 19 at 13d, 3 at 19d, 3 at 12½d, 2 at 12d.
Ex Young England (Queensland): Talgai, 10 at 26d, 3 at 25d, 4 at 21½d, 10 at 26d, 7 at 22½d, 7 at 23½d, 5 at 17½d, 4 at 19½d.
Ex Crest of Wave: HB, 11 at 23½d.
Ex Young Australia: P in diamond, 1 at 19d, 1 at 18d.

Sale of 1107 bales by S. B. Edenborough and Co., on the 5th June.

Ex Nineveh: AG over N.S.W, 24 at 21d, 16 at 23½d; AG, 1 at 15½d; AG over T, 5 at 21d, 18 at 20d; SH, 8 at 20d, 1 at 21d, P over W&Co, 1 at 19d; RB over TB, 11 at 23½d, 2 at 23½d; ΔP, 6 at 18½d, 9 at 18d; L, 3 at 17d.
Ex Queen of the Colonies, and Spitfire: WBrs, 13 at 21d, 12 at 20½d, 38 at 20d, 1 at 19½d, 1 at 17½d, 5 at 16½d, 1 at 16d; S over W&Co, 6 at 19d.
Ex Strathdon: WTT, 37 at 23d, 24 at 22½d, 2 at 15d; EHLL, 1 at 12d; no mark, 1 at 14½d.
Ex Young England: O in diamond Pouro underneath, 12 at 19½d, 12 at 19d, 18 at 18d; W & RD, 14 at 24d, 11 at 23½d, 5 at 21½d; PCC, 10 at 22d, 1 at 20½d, 5 at 17d, 1 at 11½d; P.M.K, 7 at 17d; M over JW, 14 at 20d, 1 at 18½d; S.L, 8 at 3½d; RB, 1 at 19½d, 1 at 19d, 8 at 18½d, 6 at 16d; JOR, 8 at 19½d, 1 at 19d; H & L in diamond, 6 at 18½d, 1 at 18d; LO, 2 at 8d; C, 2 at 21½d, 6 at 10½d, 23 at 10d; R, 6 at 10½d; WHD, 3 at 18d; B, 4 at 18½d; KS, 1 at 18½d; T.C, 1 at 16½d, 10 at 15d.
Ex Damascus: JSC, 13 at 19d, 17 at 18d, 15 at 17½d; Coorada, 10 at 20½d, 10 at 19½d, 1 at 18d; F with Wyalong underneath, 6 at 21d, 4 at 19½d; S.C, 8 at 12d.
Ex General Lee: RB, 5 at 23d, 8 at 21½d, 4 at 20½d, 7 at 18d; G in diamond, 1 at 17d; LOCK, 11 at 9½d; JS, 36 at 10d; G, 5 at 10½d, 8 at 10d; LO, 16 at 11d, 1 at 10½d; BW, 29 at 11d, 1 at 10½d; AHH, 10 at 10½d; TR gun in diamond, 43 at 11½d, 2 at 6d, 4 at 11d, 1 at 10d, 1 at 6d; RS, 12 at 19d; EH, 14 at 18d, 14 at 17½d; WFF, 13 at 22d, 22 at 21½d, 5 at 20½d, 9 at 19½d, 2 at 14½d, 1 at 14d.

Sale of 1649 bales, by Charles Balme and Co., on the 6th June.

Ex Young England: DM, 30 at 20½d, 11 at 19½d, 9 at 19d, 8 at 18½d; D, 5 at 18d; M, 4 at 18½d, 3 at 18d; JD, 9 at 18½d; HP, 11 at 19½d, 1 at 17½d; JG, 10 at 16½d, 3 at 16d, 1 at 15½d; A, 6 at 17d, 2 at 18d; L, 4 at 16d; JF, 9 at 14d, 1 at 8½d; JAP, B&Co underneath, 4 at 12d; GM, 1 at 7½d; ALSN, 16 at 25½d, 8 at 23½d, 1 at 23d; RPC, 3 at 9d; JK in diamond, 9 at 11½d; SFD, 9 at 11d, 1 at 7d; Canonbar, 4 at 8½d, 29 at 7d; Marri Creek, 2 at 9d; AK, 23 at 19½d, 23 at 19d, 1 at 16½d; TH, 10 at 19d; HH, 2 at 16½d; TB G underneath in square, 11 at 23d, 11 at 22d, 13 at 21½d, 1 at 17½d; PO&Co BW under, 4 at 24d; TN under, 5 at 23d; 1 at 21d, 2 at 19d; WT under, 3 at 22d, 3 at 21½d; JG, 2 at 23d, 2 at 17d; P in diamond, 2 at 18d, 4 at 15d, 1 at 18½d; PO&Co, 29 at 20½d; NZ under, 6 at 19½d; A in diamond under, 2 at 18d; B in diamond under, 3 at 17d; A in diamond, 5 at 19d; B in diamond, 6 at 17d; H over —, 13 at 23d; WD Carrabah, 19 at 21½d; 1 at 17d; Green&Co, 7 at 12d, 3 at 10½d; E, 10 at 11d; G.B in diamond, 2 at 28½d, 9 at 25d, 20 at 24d, 20 at 23d, 1 at 19d; G.P, P underneath in diamond, 8 at 26d, 5 at 24½d, 4 at 24d, 2 at 19d; XB in diamond, 2 at 20d, 11 at 19½d, 2 at 10½d.
Ex Nineveh: — over B Barney Downs, 10 at 22½d.
Ex General Lee: W with JH underneath, 8 at 18d.
Ex Damascus: SR, 3 at 19d; WY, 6 at 19d, 2 at 18d; OP, 1 at 21d; EF, 3 at 17½d, 11 at 17d; DR, 6 at 20½d; XX, 7 at 18½d; XOL, 7 at 19d; GR, 4 at 19d, 2 at 18d; GM, 5 at 19d; PJ, 1 at 19d; BA, 2 at 19d; DC, 5 at 18d; JB, 1 at 18d; EL, 8 at 4d.
Ex La Hogue: R and A cross, 20 at 24d; A in diamond, 3 at 26d.
Ex Strathdon: HP Pike Creek, 12 at 23d, 21 at 22½d, 1 at 21½d, 2 at 20½d; BxH with T underneath, 33 at 21½d, 11 at 22d, 11 at 21½d, 20 at 21d, 4 at 19d, 7 at 14½d; R, 8 at 17d; LW, 6 at 19d, 11 at 18d; WWW, 13 at 24½d, 27 at 24d; FRW, 5 at 22½d, 4 at 17½d.

Sale of 147 bales by Willan, Overbury, and Co., on the 7th June.

Ex Damascus: F three legs G in heart, 26 at 11d, 26 at 10½d, 50 at 9½d, 32 at 8½d, 3 at 4½d, 7 at 4d.

Sale of 637 bales, by Jacomb, Son, and Co., on the 8th June.

Ex La Hogue: JWC, 7 at 25½d, 45 at 25d, 1 at 19d, 19 at 18½d, 1 at 14d; J.., at underneath in square, 16 at 23½d; S&G, 10 at 24d, 1 at 22d, 3 at 21½d; L&Co, 11 at 22½d, 3 at 21½d, 1 at 16½d; K&W in diamond, 8 at 24d, 6 at 23d, 3 at 20d, 1 at 17d; WMW, 7 at 20½d, 2 at 19d, 1 at 18½d, 2 at 9d; L, 20 at 10d, 35 at 9½d, 24 at 9d, 4 at 6d; T. J. Lawson, 15 at 11½d, 9 at 11d; Mt&LY, 10 at 22d, 1 at 16½d, 16 at 11d, 14 at 10½d, 1 at 5½d; HG, 31 at 5½d.
Ex Queen of the Colonies: PR over L&MCo in diamond, 7 at 24½d, 4 at 24d.
Ex Spitfire: PR over L&MCo in diamond, with Ellangowan underneath, 56 at 24d, 10 at 23½d, 9 at 21½d, 9 at 20d, 1 at 18d, 1 at 17d.
Ex General Lee: PMC, 6 at 22d, 2 at 19d, 2 at 9d; Mt & Ly Werangs, 22 at 23d, 11 at 21½d, 3 at 16d; JL, 20 at 19½d; A over JWT, 18 at 19d, 1 at 18½d; 18 over TWG, 9 at 19d; R over TWG, 6 at 18½d; CX over I Field, 3 at 21d.
Ex Nineveh: J over F, 3 at 24d; JN, 5 at 23d, 1 at 18d; J over FS, 1 at 21d; J over S, 1 at 20½d; J over ST, 1 at 18½d; FD, 2 at 14d.

Sale of 1931 bales by Messrs. Jacomb, Son, and Co. Wednesday, 13th June.

Ex Young England: MB over diamond, 5 at 27½d, 8 at 25d, 5 at 24½d, 18 at 21½d, 2 at 20½d; MT over diamond, 10 at 23½d, 1 at 22d; MO over O, 6 at 9d, 3 at 8½d; W in diamond, 39 at 19d, 18 at 18½d, 8 at 18d, 3 at 17½d; MSN, 3 at 22d, 9 at 18½d, 12 at 17½d, 6 at 16½d, 10 at 10d, 1 at 9d; 1 at 7½d; NM, 4 at 13d, 1 at 9½d, 5 at 9d, 1 at 8d; RR over WV, 3 at 23½d, 40 at 22d, 7 at 21d, 7 at 19d, 3 at 16½d; Edward Flood, 9 at 24d, 12 at 22d, 10 at 21d, 7 at 20½d, 1 at 19½d, 1 at 17½d; Kilkivan over Wide Bay, 13 at 22½d, 4 at 21d; JA over A in circle over Collingwood, 38 at 23d, 13 at 22d, 5 at 21½d, 2 at 14d; over NMA, 1 at 15d; J. J. Flood, 13 at 16½d, 10 at 16d, 4 at 14d, 25 at 8½d, 2 at 5½d; E. F. and Co., 1 at 11½d; MxY, 4 at 20½d, 6 at 17½d; TV, 14 at 18½d, 12 at 18d, 1 at 12½d, 1 at 10½d; KL, 11 at 21d, 3 at 18½d, 2 at 13d; GF, 16 at 9d, 1 at 8d, 1 at 4½d; X in diamond, 9 at 25½d, 12 at 23d; PS, 13 at 20d, 10 at 19d, 4 at 18½d, 1 at 9½d; PQ over Namoi, 47 at 19d, 20 at 17½d, 2 at 13d, 1 at 14d, 2 at 6½d; AK over Tea Tree, 11 at 19½d 1 at 17½d; MB, 5 at 18d; HS over J. SH, 5 at 19d; WB, 4 at 18½d, 1 at 16d; MOR, 4 at 18½d; RML, 2 at 18d, 1 at 16½d; JM, 3 at 18d; PB, 3 at 18d; YLB, 2 at 16½d, 1 at 14½d; J. Johnson, 20 at 20d, 1 at 16d; J W, 2 at 18½d; JJ, 1 at 15½d; PT, 2 at 16½d; SS, 5 at 17d; BB, 1 at 17d; J over LL, 1 at 17d; JL, 1 at 14½d; LO, 4 at 7½d.
Ex General Lee: HIL, 8 at 20½d; RFP over FW, 14 at 17½d; over JP, 4 at 24d, 8 at 22½d; RFP, 5 at 17d; KH, 6 at 18½d; C&C, 23 at 19½d, 27 at 19d; GC over Burra, 4 at 19d, 6 at 18½d, 7 at 18d, 2 at 15d; Pod in square, 13 at 21d; I. Field, 1 at 20d; J. Johnson, 24 at 22d; qB, 11 at 18½d; J over TT, 3 at 24½d; WW, 2 at 23½d; J, 1 at 24d; JH, 1 at 24½d; BY, 1 at 19d; PP, 1 at 19½d, 1 at 19d; J8N, 2 at 23d; WFS, 4 at 18d; FF, 1 at 21d; CF, 1 at 20d; FR, 1 at 17d; SS, 10 at 18d, 1 at 17d; LL, 3 at 14d; WHR&Co, 16 at 18½d, 31 at 18d, 3 at 16½d; JJ, 15 at 22½d, 13 at 21½d; over JR, 1 at 19d; over SS, 12 at 18d; over LL, 8 at 8d; WS over B, 8 at 21½d, 2 at 20d; A in diamond, 2 at 18d.
Ex La Hogue: Square over Yarawah, 13 at 20½d, 15 at 19½d, 2 at 15½d; B over — over 2, 28 at 23d, 4 at 22d, 8 at 18½d; KKB over Gs, 18 at 19d, 1 at 16d, 1 at 12d; AJ, 5 at 18d.
Ex Strathdon: W, 14 at 22½d, 2 at 17½d; Royds, 30 at 23½d, 16 at 22½d, 13 at 18d, 16 at 17½d.
Ex Queen of the Colonies: Mt. Hutton, 1 at 25d, 4 at 24d, 4 at 23½d, 28 at 23d, 29 at 22½d, 27 at 22d, 2 at 21d, 5 at 20d, 9 at 17½d; (Moreton Bay) T.B. over Timbone, 3 at 27½d, 39 at 27d, 83 at 26½d, 70 at 26d, 68 at 25½d, 82 at 25d, 18 at 24½d, 4 at 24d, 2 at 23½d, 2 at 22d, 21 at 19½d, 7 at 19d, 29 at 18½d, 2 at 18d, 3 at 15d; MFT, 4 at 21½d, 18 at 21d, 8 at 19½d, 8 at 19d, 5 at 17d; F&W over Pilton, 12 at 23d, 5 at 22½d, 3 at 19d, 6 at 17½d.
Ex Spitfire: Royds, 16 at 21½d, 6 at 19½d; EM I Field, 1 at 20d.
Ex Damascus: CPL, 15 at 22d, 1 at 19d; BML, 18 at 19d, 2 at 17½d.

Sale of 60 bales by Messrs. Buxton and Hunter, Thursday, 14th June.

Ex Strathdon: AB, 1 at 18½d; over Chinchilla, 7 at 20½d, 23 at 20d; Cardbergis, 9 at 17d, 14 at 16½d, 8 at 14½d, 2 at 13½d.

Sale of 532 bales by Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co., Thursday, 14th June.

Ex Young England: T over AHH, 10 at 19½d, 11 at 19d; 1 at 18½d, 2 at 14½d; T over ST, 22 at 16d, 4 at 13d, 1 at 7½d; JN over NSW, 8 at 21½d, 13 at 20½d, 2 at 19d; GGG, 3 at 16½d, 2 at 16d; JNS, 1 at 16½d; JPS, 22 at 18d, 4 at 17½d; JN over NSW, 8 at 19½d, 9 at 19d, 4 at 17½d; GT over G, 5 at 16d; J. Sloan, 17 at 17d, 11 at 16½d, 13 at 16d, 3 at 15½d, 13 at 14½d, 1 at 12d; JC over W, 12 at 17d, 2 at 16½d; EA, 8 at 17d; R in diamond, 16 at 19½d, 2 at 19d; W over SC, 4 over MY 2, 6 at 19d; JJ over E, 1 at 12½d; PO&Co over 1st, 11 at 20½d, 14 at 19½d; over ACT over 1st, 25 at 21½d, 1 at 15d; over PGD, 13 at 2d; over M, 12 at 23d, 2 at 19d, 1 at 12d; over BW, 9 at 28d; over LO, 9 at 24d, 1 at 22d; over F, 4 at 22d, 4 at 19d; PO&Co over P, 4 at 23d, 2 at 20½d; over FF, 5 at 22d; over JD, 3 at 25½d; over L 1sts, 4 at 19d; over A in diamond, 2nds, 11 at 19d, 1 at 15d; over B in diamond, 3rds, 6 at 15½d; Melville, 60 at 10d.
Ex Woolloomooloo: GC, 10 at 18½d, 17 at 18d, 7 at 17½d.
Ex Queen of the Colonies: Bracker, 9 at 24d, 8 at 23d, 3 at 20d.
Ex Rifleman: HC, 22 at 9d, 2 at 7d.

Sale of 765 bales, by Messrs. Thomas Southey and Son, Friday, 15th June.

Ex Nineveh: SKS, 1 at 18d; S in diamond, 1 at 23½d; HG over O, 16 at 20½d, 15 at 20d; AL in diamond over Colly Creek, 15 at 11½d, 2 at 10½d; HB, 15 at 24½d, 1 at 16d; MC, 15 at 10½d; Como, 3 at 8½d; BDN in diamond, 1 at 10d.
Ex Spitfire (Queensland): GD in diamond, 36 at 12½d, 20 at 12d, 39 at 11d, 35 at 10d, 33 at 9½d, 8 at 8½d, 16 at 7d, 10 at 6½d.
Ex Strathdon: Zamia, 16 at 20d, 16 at 18½d, 1 at 13½d; OEY, 5 at 16½d, 8 at 14½d; HG over G, 1 at 10d; Ramworth, 2 at 13d, 1 at 11d; ArR, 5 at 17½d.
Ex General Lee: ITA, in double triangle, 12 at 24d, 18 at 23½d, 11 at 23d, 14 at 22½d, 5 at 20½d, 1 at 18½d; I Field, 9 at 22d, 2 at 19d; JBP&Co, 12 at 22½d, 4 at 22½d, 2 at 18d; H, 7 at 20½d, 4 at 19½d.
Ex Queen of the Colonies: J.A.B.C. over RBK, 12 at 28d, 15 at 19½d, 2 at 19d, 15 at 18½d, 15 at 17½d, 5 at 16½d; North, 1 at 22½d, 1 at 17d, 1 at 18½d, 1 at 15d.
Ex Young England: C in triangle over WW over LC, 3 at 16d, 2 at 15½d, 2 at 15d, 1 at 14½d; AD over G, 1 at 18½d.
Ex Queen of the Colonies (Queensland): Mineroa, 8 at 22d, 8 at 1sd.

Sale of 65 bales Sydney and 865 Queensland, by Messrs. Henry P. Hughes and Son, Saturday, June 16th.

Ex Spitfire (Queensland): Wn, 43 at 20d, 52 at 21½d, 5 at 20d, 1 at 15½d; E. Lord in triangle, 6 at 21d, 3 at 20d, 2 at 16½d.
Ex Queen of the Colonies: AW over Mary Vale, 29 at 11d, 11 at 10½d, 4 at 6½d; AW, 5 at 10d; VL, 21 at 8½d, 49 at 7½d; W. B. Tooth over Clifton, 29 at 28d, 28 at 27½d, 28 at 27d, 28 at 26½d, 6 at 23d, 5 at 17½d, 1 at 16d; GT over Warra Warra, 14 at 23½d, 4 at 22d, 2 at 21d.
Ex Strathdon: CAA over New England: 7 at 21½d, 12 at 20½d, 27 at 20d, 10 at 19½d, 5 at 16d; (Queensland) — over DL, 6 at 11d, 1 at 18½d; 22 at 7½d, 1 at 6½d; (Sydney) sheepskins, 30 long wool 8 short at 8d.
Ex La Hogue: CAA over New England, 18 at 21½d.
Ex Young England (Queensland): Talgai over Hot Water-washed, 1 at 25d, 3 at 24d, 2 at 23d, 1 at 22½d; 2 at 22d; Talgai, at 23d, 19 at 22½d, 10 at 19½d, 8 at 17d, 2 at 15½d, 4 at 14½d; AS in square over S&W, 10 at 23½d, 14 at 23d, 10 at 22½d, 41 at 22d, 5 at 21½d, 12 at 18½d, 4 at 18d, 2 at 16d.
Ex General Lee (Queensland): LEE, 16 at 9½d, 16 at 9d, 19 at 8½d, 4 at 5½d; diamond, 4 at 19½d, 3 at 15d.

Sale of 147 bales Sydney and Queensland wool by Messrs. Charles Balme and Co., Monday, 18th June.

Ex Queen of the Colonies: RLJ, 26 at 20½d, 38 at 20d, 2 at 19½d; DEEDES, 2 at 18d; HB, 9 at 17d; S in diamond, 1 at 10½d; C in diamond, 2 at 15d.
Ex Young England: 1 at 15d.
Ex Strathdon: BxH over T, 10 at 22d; 9 at 20½d; LW, 5 at 17½d, 5 at 17d.

Sale of 366 bales by Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co., Monday, June 18th.

Ex Strathdon: G de L, 15 at 22d, 15 at 21½d, 16 at 20½d, 17 at 20d, 1 at 12½d; Ry in diamond, 25 at 21½d, 13 at 21d; WHY over C, 5 at 12d; F. Huth, 11 at 22d, 10 at 21½d; AW over D, 8 at 24d; Clarke & Co. over Mountain Down, 18 at 19½d, 2 at 16d; JWW, 25 at 11d, 3 at 10d, 1 at 8½d; TF conjoined in diamond, 10 at 18½d, 1 at 17½d; TR, 28 at 19½d, 26 at 19d, 1 at 18½d, 13 at 18d, 3 at 12d; GT over MF conjoined in diamond, 28 at 17½d, 1 at 17d; Exmoor, 1 at 16½d, 4 at 8½d.
Ex La Hogue: Bukkulla, 2 at 25½d, 12 at 25d, 16 at 24½d, 6 at 23d; DC in square, 9 at 21d, 11 at 20½d, 13 at 20d, 1 at 19½d; MAH over H, 9 at 18½d.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Our dates from Hongkong are to the 29th of June.

The *Overland China Mail* thus summarises the news of the month:—

The excitement which caused a run on the Commercial Bank of Hongkong, owing to the want of care in the wording of a telegram by the Indian line referring to losses sustained by the above Bank, and the refusal of the London Joint Stock Bank to discount their paper, has been the cause of great alarm among depositors and note holders at Hankow, and a run on the local banks was the consequence. All claims were immediately satisfied and the panic soon subsided.

There is a pretty general opinion among the Chinese, that the Yangtsze will rise much higher this year than last, as heavy falls of snow and rain have fallen in the high lands above the river.

There has been a grand raid against the pirates at Paksui and Namsui, by the Opossum, Banterer, Janus, and the Chinese gunboat Maiching, accompanied by a force of mandarin soldiers, which latter distinguished themselves after the manner of Chinese braves in general, by leaving all the hard fighting to the "fireboat barbarians," whenever called upon to act in conjunction with the latter. Both villages, Paksui and Namsui, were destroyed, the inhabitants taking to the hills, Lieutenant Mainwaring, with a party of blue jackets and sixty Chinese soldiers, landed on the south side of the island, capturing a battery and destroying the piratical village of Namwan. The landing party on the North side, consisting of part of the crews of the Opossum and Banterer, pressed forward over the hills to form a junction with the Southern force, and scour the country on their way; when, however, the party, accompanied by the Mandarin soldiers, had gone a short distance up the hills, the latter's courage oozed through their fingers, and they begged to be excused from proceeding, as they wished to make a "strategic" movement to the rear. They accordingly retreated, the gunboat party advancing briskly across the island, finding little or no resistance, and soon arrived at the opposite shore.

At Ningpo, during the occasion of some great Chinese festival, a bridge over the river Ying gave way from the weight of the numbers upon it, precipitating them into the water, causing the death of over a hundred. Some fifty or so of the bodies have been recovered.

We have a most important item of news to record from Japan. A circular has been issued by the Government permitting Japanese to proceed to foreign countries, on receiving a permit to that effect; application having first been made stating what country the applicant wishes to visit, and for what object. This is a wonderful sign of the gradual influence which Western power and Western civilisation is bringing to bear on the exclusiveness of the Japanese, and this Government notification is one breach in the wall of obstructiveness and exclusiveness, and gives a cheering view of what may be hoped for, from such an unlooked for concession to liberal views. After sundry contradictory rumours it now appears that Choshiu has rejected the Tycoon's terms, and Satsuma sympathises with Choshiu, but as the Tycoon is acting as the generalissimo of the Mikado he will not interfere as matters stand at present.

From the north of China we learn according to the *Recorder* that at Newchwang every thing is quiet: Native reports state, however, that the Nienfei are actively continuing their depredations in Hunan. There is little doubt that the Imperialists are using their utmost endeavours to conceal the real state of affairs and to keep back information as to the movements of the contending parties. It is, however, currently stated that the Nienfei have succeeded in surrounding the entire artillery of the Imperialist army, and to judge from the large number of their force which is said to be spread in different detachments over a space of some 250 li in length and 30 in breadth, great fears may be entertained for the safety of the guns, as the Imperialist troops are known to be quite incapable of coping with so large a force. Since the time of writing this however intelligence has been received to the effect that Tseng-kwo-fan, who according to the last accounts was in a perilous position in consequence of the Nienfei having almost succeeded in surrounding him, made a raid against them and encountered a band of some 4000 strong not far from Tsing kiang-pu in Khangsu, near the mouth of the Yellow River. The Imperial troops completely routed the Nienfei and a large quantity of arms and accoutrements were seized. Accounts generally go to shew that the war now being carried on in the North is entirely of a guerilla nature. The success seems to fluctuate from day to day and no decisive action has either taken place or appears to be contemplated, on either side. Each party seems content at present to keep the other at bay."

MUNICIPALITY OF COOK (CAMPERDOWN).—A meeting of the council of this municipality was held at the council chambers on the 6th instant, at 7 o'clock, p.m. Present—Messrs. councillors Larkin, M'Grath, Bartley, and Collins. The chairman not being present, it was moved by councillor M'Grath, and seconded by councillor Bartley, that councillor Larkin take the chair; carried. The minutes of the previous meeting were then read, confirmed, and signed. Correspondence—1. Letter to M. Metcalfe, Esq., transmitting a copy of a letter from the Rev. W. Scott, and requesting payment of the current year's rates on St. Paul's College as soon as possible. 2. Letter to Mr. James Bennett informing him that the council regret that they are unable to accede to the request contained in his letter of the 17th ultimo. 3. Notice convening meeting for this day. 4. Letter from the Government intimating that the endowment had been paid into the Australian Joint Stock Bank to the credit of the municipality; clerk directed to acknowledge receipt of same. 5. Letter from the Wrecks' Relief Committee, soliciting co-operation; letter received. Reports—1. From the improvement committee, dated 3rd August, 1866, recommending improvements to Missenden Road, Susan-street, Brown-street, and Campbell-street. Moved by councillor Bartley, and seconded by councillor M'Grath, that the report of the improvement committee dated the 3rd day of August, 1866, be received and adopted, with the exception of that part of the report relating to Brown-street; and that the clerk be directed to communicate with the owners of the property, through which it is proposed to convey the water from the culvert, intended to be constructed in such street, and endeavour to procure their assent to the said improvement being carried out; also that advertisements be inserted in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Wednesday, the 15th August, and Saturday, the 18th August, 1866, calling for tenders to perform the work recommended to be done by the improvement committee in Campbell-street and Susan-street; and that the work on the Missenden Road, be performed by day labour; carried. 2. From the finance committee, dated 4th August, 1866, recommending payment of accounts amounting to £16 13s. Moved by councillor M'Grath, and seconded by councillor Collins, "That the report of the finance committee, recommending payments amounting to £16 13s, be received and adopted." Carried. The clerk laid on the table accounts amounting to £20 13s 4d. Ordered to be referred to the finance committee. At this stage of the proceedings of the meeting the chairman entered the council chamber, and took his seat in the chair. Pursuant to the report of the improvement committee, adopted on the 16th March, 1866, it was ordered that the clerk be directed to employ day labour for the purpose of lifting and relaying the crossing at the western end of Grose-street, and constructing a rough gutter about ten or twelve yards on the northern side of such street, subject to the directions of the improvement committee. The clerk reported to the council that since the last meeting he had paid into the bank the sum of £101 13s 3d, to the credit of the municipality. The council then rose.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.
JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS. — In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed, or they cannot be inserted.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr C. W. Croaker.
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands
Cowra—Mr. R. N. M'Diarmid
Hartley and Bowenfels—Mr. J. Larter
Orange—Mr James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. William Killick
Ryde—Mr. G. Pope.

SOUTHERN.

Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden.
Berrima and Sutton Forest—Messrs. E. and W. Fieldhouse
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider
Burrowa—Mr. John Hurley
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, Mullenderee, and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Cooma, Nimitybelle—Mr. David Bell, storekeeper, Nimitybelle
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. G. C. Lenehan
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth
Adelong and Tumut—Mr. Andrew Smith, jun., Adelong.

NORTHERN.

Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Millers Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Meyn
Muswellbrook and Merton—Mr. Hugh M'Cauley
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. J. K. Osborne, postmaster, Bendemeer
Scone—Mr. N. F. Asser
Port Macquarie—Mrs. H. Tozer
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundletown, Wingham, Tarree, and Tinonee, Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher

INTERCOLONIAL.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane—Mr. James Miller
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner
Toowoomba and Drayton—Mr. W. H. Groom
Gayndah—
Rockhampton—Messrs. R. M. Hunter, and Co.
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Messrs. Palmer and Brown
Maryborough, Wide Bay—

VICTORIA.

Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks.

TASMANIA.

Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.

LONDON.

Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.

Gordon and Gotch ..	281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee	Lower George-street
John Davis	9, Market-street, between Sussex and Kent-streets
W. Malsbury........	35, Parramatta-street
W. Hogan	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
T. Palmer	Brickfield-hill
F. Larter	South Head Road.

SUBURBAN.

Mrs. Scholey........	Redfern and Glebe
P. Davey	Paddington
W. West	Newtown, Cook's River, and Camperdown
Joseph Hinchcliffe ..	Post Office, Waterloo
F. Maclean	Rushcutter's Bay
E. Ramsay..........	Balmain
E. Glover	Balmain
W. E. Davey........	North Shore
Mr. P. M'Grath	Longbottom
P. Rawlings	Ashfield
Mrs. Williams	Petersham
W. Thomas	Waverley
Thomas Davis	Canterbury
John Croaker........	Five Dock
J. Fox..............	Manly Beach
J. Stanner, jun.	Hunter's Hill
D. Fenton	Randwick
D. Alderton	Burwood.

COUNTRY.

E. Mason	Parramatta
E. Mason, ...	Penrith
George Pope, Sen. ..	Ryde
L. White	Windsor, Richmond, and the Hawkesbury
E. and W. Fieldhouse	Campbelltown, Picton, Appin, and Menangle
C. A. Scrivener......	Liverpool
R. Blair	East and West Maitland
J. Wisdom..........	Morpeth
D. T. Bishop and Co.	Newcastle
E. Doherty	Raymond Terrace
J. M. Kelly	Baulkham Hills
J. Manfield	Smithfield.

Advertisements are also received by the following—
Mr. H. M. Smith, 591, George-street South.
Mr. T. G. Smith, bookstall, Railway Station, Redfern.

A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST, with a prudent use, has saved many a life; and yet we think the idea might be improved upon and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound, such as COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but COCKLE'S PILLS, as tested by many thousands of persons and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.—OBSERVER.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—SYDNEY.
Messrs. ROW, 219, Pitt-street;
Mr J. S. NORRIE, 56, William-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—CHEERFULNESS.—Our gloomiest thoughts spring from disordered digestion; hence the speedy relief obtained by taking Holloway's Pills, which produce perfect action in the stomach, liver, heart, lungs, and kidneys. Their regularity benefits body and mind. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists.

EXTRACTUM CARNIS.—Liebig's Extract of Meat. A supply will be landed shortly. F. E. SLOPER, Woolloomooloo.

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—CHARCOAL LOZENGES, a remedy for Indigestion, Bile, Flatulence, Fetor of Breath, and all disorders of the stomach. Sold in packets at 1s each, by C. C. FINCH, Chemist, 84, King-street.

DAY and MARTIN'S Real JAPAN BLACKING, 96, High Holborn, London.—For affording nourishment and durability to the leather it stands unrivalled. Sold by all first-class houses in India and the colonies.
In bottles and tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.
Caution.—D. and M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their manufacture and labels.
*** Orders through mercantile houses.

TOBACCO.—The undersigned are in receipt of regular shipments of the well-known Ragland Twist.
WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., Custom House-buildings.

BARRET'S ANCHOR TOBACCO.—The undersigned having been appointed sole agents in the Australian colonies for the entire manufacture of the above celebrated brand of twist, are in receipt of regular shipments direct from New York, which they offer for sale in lots to suit purchasers. M'CULLOCH, SELLAR, and CO., Queen-street, Melbourne.

KANGAROO BRAND TOWN MADE BEEF, cured by MORGAN'S PATENT PROCESS, at Ipswich, Queensland.
Mess, prime mess, India mess, India beef, extra India beef, on SALE.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

OSAGE ORANGE, a new hedge plant, from the banks of the Potomac, forms a fence perfectly impenetrable by cattle. Seed, 20s per lb. Also cultural directions. Prairie Grass, for present sowing, the best winter grass in cultivation, 1s. per lb. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

SUGAR CANE.—20,000 Plants for SALE, same kind as the prize sugar was made from. Price, £1 per 100. ROBERT BAKER, Port Macquarie.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME MANURES manufactured from picked bones.
Pure Superphosphate, for orange and other fruit trees and all root crops.
Nitrogenised Superphosphate, for barley, wheat, oats, and all top dressings.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO.—The most suitable Manure for Maize and Root Crops.—A pure guano (phosphate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysts and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or of
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Buggies.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
The following buggies, built to order—
A hooded single seat buggy
A no top ditto ditto
A ditto ditto ditto
One new, the others second-hand, but in good order.

Mail Phaeton
Driving ditto.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve, to clear advances.
1 mail phaeton
1 driving ditto.
Both London-built.

Horses.
Vehicles.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Powerful grey harness horse
Ditto brown ditto ditto
Several young horses from Illawarra, and
A number of vehicles.

Horse, Cart, and Harness.

In the Assigned Estate of W. R. Goulding.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
A horse, cart, and harness, belonging to the above estate.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 superior saddle and gig horses, in good order
4 heavy cart horses, subject to Druitt-street trial
Horses and drays, spring-carts, buggies, harness, &c.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from W. F. Buchanan, Esq., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, the 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
125 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Fat Cattle, per Steamer from the Clarence.

At the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY.

BUCHAN THOMSON is instructed by J. De V. Lamb, Esq., to sell by auction, on account of Messrs. Bundock, Barnes, and Co., at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY, at 3 p.m.,
80 head prime fat cattle, in lots.

Prime Fat Cattle.

At the Annandale Yards, on MONDAY.

BUCHAN THOMSON is instructed to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on MONDAY next, at 2 p.m.,
100 prime fat bullocks, bred and fattened by W. J. Dangar, Esq., Neotsfield, and represented to be in very superior condition.

Fat Sheep. Fat Sheep.

At Buchan Thomson's Yards, Hunter-street, on FRIDAY.

HARRISON and JONES are instructed by Isaac Sefton, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 17th August, at half-past 11 o'clock sharp,
160 prime fat sheep.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from P. Comerford, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 20th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
217 head of really prime fat cattle, represented very superior.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, at 2 o'clock,
100 head of really prime weighty bullocks.

To Graziers, Capitalists, and others.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from the executors of the late Mr. John Cribb to sell by auction, on the 4th September next, at Tattersall's, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock,
The whole right and interest of the said executors of the JC over OF brand on rump and E on neck herd of cattle, now running on Mr. John Town's stations, comprising—Gill Gill, Mehi, and Barwon, &c., &c., the greatest distance being about 70 miles from Moree Post-town, district of Gwydir.
The said cattle are supposed to number about 2500, but no number guaranteed; to be mustered by the vendor; such muster will commence on the 24th of September next, and be completed on the 24th of December following, when the right of brand will be given to purchaser.
Also, about 160 horses, more or less, no number guaranteed by vendor.

W. G. HENFREY will sell, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, &c.
At his Auction Depot, at 11 o'clock,
About half-ton prime butter, cheese, and other farm produce.

Shoemakers. Shoemakers. Shoemakers.

MR. J. ALEX. CAVANOUGH will sell, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock,
7 bales sole leather.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.
Terms cash.

RAILWAY AUCTION PRODUCE DEPOT.

F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Calves, poultry, sucking pigs, &c., &c.
And at half-past 1 prompt,
Butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, and fruit.
Terms, cash.

MR. JOHN SHEA (late of Campbelltown) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, Friday, August 17th,
Hay, straw, &c., and
At 12 o'clock, at the Railway Auction Produce Sale Yards, George-street South, rear of the Woolpack Inn,
Butter, bacon, fowls, muscovy ducks and geese.

LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10, hay, straw, maize, &c.; at 11, poultry, pigs, and calves. Offices—282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

To Hawkers and Carters.

BEARDMORE and STOKES will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at 2 p.m.,
A useful horse and spring-cart, without reserve, at their Depot, 775, George-street South.

BEARDMORE and STOKES will sell by auction, THIS MORNING, at the Depot, 775, George-street South,
10 a.m., at Railway—Hay, straw, corn, and wood.
11 a.m., at Depot—Butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, poultry, suckers, tobacco, and other farm produce.
2 p.m., at Depot—Fruit and other produce.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

BLACK OIL. BLACK OIL. BLACK OIL.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 17th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock sharp, in lots to suit purchasers,
26 casks black oil.
Terms, cash.

To Provision Dealers and others.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 17th August, at 12 o'clock sharp,
Quantity spiced beef
Mutton hams, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Merchants, Shippers, Captains, and others.

Prime Mess Beef, in tierces and barrels
Tongues, in kegs.

On FRIDAY, 17th August, at half-past 11 o'clock,

JAMES GRAHAM has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 17th August, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Ex Sea King, from Port Macquarie,
2 tierces very superior mess beef
1 barrels ditto ditto ditto
kegs tongues.
Also, several parcels of Clarence River and Sydney cured beef.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 17th August, at 12 o'clock precisely,
15 casks tallow
Ditto mess beef
141 Hides
Neatsfoot oil
Kip and sole leather
Horns, shankbones, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides.

O. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 17th August, at a quarter to 11 o'clock precisely,
Casks tallow
Hides
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 17th August, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Calfskins, &c.
Terms, cash.

Fat Sheep. Fat Sheep.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at Lime-street Wharf, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
300 sheep from the Hunter, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers! Butchers!

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Sheds, Lime-street Wharf, THIS DAY, Friday, at [illegible] o'clock,
A quantity carcase beef and mutton from Newington.

Watches, Clothing, and Sundries.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches
New and second-hand clothing
Boots, shoes, and sundries.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

To Furniture Brokers, General Dealers, and others.

FRIDAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock.

On the premises, opposite the Post Office Hotel, York-street.

MR. H. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 17th August, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, opposite the Post Office Hotel, York-street,
27 cases of American chairs
Lot of fitting shelving, &c.
Large pier glasses, 58 x 70
Large dining tables, 10 dozen chairs
20 cases of cartridges, pipes, and sundry groceries; and a quantity of second-hand household furniture and sundries, cigars, &c.
Terms, cash.

Commissariat Stores.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, the 17th August, at 10 o'clock, at the Commissariat Stores,
The undermentioned unserviceable stores, landed from Her Majesty's ships, on account of the Accountant-General of H.M. Navy.
About 15 tons of cordage, a quantity of sails, iron casks, biscuit [illegible], &c.

Fruit Trees, Fruit Trees, Fruit Trees.

FRIDAY, August 17th.

To Market-gardeners, Gentlemen, Fruit Growers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, August 17th, at 11 o'clock,
500 fruit trees, comprising
Oranges, pear, peach, and nectarine.
In first-rate order, and ready for planting or exportation.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Millers' Mole Trousers.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Kate Harding, master, from London.

THIS DAY, 17th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 17th,
DE & Co. in diamond, 7172—120 pairs men's millers' mole trousers, damaged.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Woolpacks, 2½.

On account of whom it may concern.

FRIDAY, 17th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 17th,
1 bale, 150 woolpacks, 2½, slightly.
Terms, cash.

17 Packages
Scotch Twills, Mole Trousers, Ducks, and Doe Trousers.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Woolloomooloo, Arch. Donald, master, from London.

THIS DAY, Friday, 17th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 17th,
17 packages of the above, slightly damaged by sea water.

Prints, Longcloths, Hollands, Clothing, &c., &c.

Just landed ex Harlaw, and Harvest Home.

THIS DAY, 17th,
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Several consignments of the above, now landing.
Fancy prints
Navy blues
Rough hollands
White calicoes
36-inch and 72-inch grey ditto
Welsh flannels
Check gingham
Black alpacas
Gambroons
Linen diapers
Black cloth sacs
Fancy doe trousers
Millers' mole ditto
Fancy tweed ditto
Melton cloth shirts
Fancy crimean ditto
Scotch twill ditto
Byzantine ditto
B and Y ditto, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal.

Boots and Shoes.

To close consignments for the Mail.

Benjamin, Brothers
Jackson and Sons
Bostock and Co.
Homan and Co.

TUESDAY, 21st, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 21st,
75 packages boots, from the above well-known makers, to close consignments for the mail.
Terms, liberal.

On FRIDAY, August 17th, at 11 o'clock.

Assorted Toys
Fancy Goods
Stationery, Albums
Papier Mache Ware
Cutlery, &c.

For Unreserved Sale, in order to close various accounts in time for the outgoing Mail.

To Buyers of Fancy Goods, Toy Dealers, and Dealers.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, August 17th, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of
Assorted toys
Fancy goods
Stationery, albums
Papier-mache goods
Cutlery, &c.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, August 17th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

HIGHLY-IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF
Beautiful Flower Stands
Garden Seats
Bronze Tables for summer-houses
Flower Stands for verandahs and windows
Flower Baskets and Trainers
Bronze Brackets for halls and staircases
Hat and Umbrella Stands
Garden Rollers and Lawn Mowers
Green-house Flower Stands
Wire Summer-houses, and a great many useful things for lovers of Flowers.

TO THE GENTRY OF POTTS' POINT, DARLING POINT, EDGECLIFFE ROAD, AND THE SUBURBS.

Beautiful Bronze Castings, direct from the far-famed COLEBROOKEDALE FOUNDRY,
and
Extensive Assortment of Wire-work for Gardens.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street,
A large assortment of garden seats and flower trainers, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues may be obtained at the rooms of the auctioneer.

On FRIDAY, August 17th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Gentlemen Furnishing and others.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction.
Very elegant Buhl Table, with ormulu mounts, cost 86 guineas
Handsome inlaid Buhl Cabinet
Brilliant-toned Walnutwood Cottage Pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, of the most modern construction

Removed to the Rooms for the convenience of sale.
The property of a gentleman having no further use for them.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, August 17th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, August 18th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Furniture Dealers, and others.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction,
Just landed ex Joshua, from London,
57 Cases, viz.,
Cane-seated Bedroom Chairs
Rocking Chairs
Arm and No-arm Reclining Chairs
Parlour Chairs
Windsor Chairs
Fancy Chairs
Bergier Chairs.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, August 18th, at 11 o'clock,
57 cases cane chairs.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, August 20th, at 11 o'clock.

At the residence of the late Judge Milford, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, and others.

Elegant and substantial Household Furniture and Effects
Elkington's best Electro-plate
Richly-cut Glassware
Pianoforte by Collard and Collard
Bronzes
Oil Paintings and Rare Engravings
Satin Damask Curtains and Cornices
Brussels Carpets
Elegant Open Barouche, for one or two horses
First-class Grey Carriage Horse
Set Silver-mounted Harness
Stable Implements.

For Unreserved Sale, by Order of the Executors of the late Judge Milford.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the residence of his Honor the late Judge Milford, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park, on MONDAY, August 20th, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, silver plate, oil paintings, richly-cut glass, hooded phaeton, horse and harness.
Terms, cash.
On view on Saturday.

On SATURDAY, August 18th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Parties Furnishing, and others.

Useful and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects, Cottage Pianoforte, Glass, China, &c. Also,
133 Vols. Lardner's Cabinet Encyclopædia
118 Vols. Quarterly Review, from 1809 to 1865, and various others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, August 20th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Librarians, Clergymen, Booksellers, and others.

For Unreserved Sale.
3452 Valuable Theological and Scientific Works, the property of a Clergyman leaving the colony.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on MONDAY, August 20th, at 11 o'clock,
A large and valuable library of rare works, in every department of literature.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars will be published.

On THURSDAY, August 23rd, at 11 o'clock.

At Greycliff, Rose Bay, the residence of P. H. Osborne, Esq.

Highly important Unreserved Sale by Auction of Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of
A massive Oak Dining-room Suite, consisting of 12 chairs, 2 easy chairs, sofa and cushions covered in morocco leather, purchased of Messrs. J. Hill and Sons (equal to new)
Substantial Oak Dining Table, with patent screw and 6 spare leaves
Massive Sideboard to match
Enclosed Dumb Waiter to match
Marble Clock, by Hardy Brothers
Valuable proof engraving, Rosa Bonheur's Horse Fair
Ditto ditto, Maid and the Magpie
Ditto ditto, Christ in the Manger
Ditto ditto, Bolton Abbey
Ditto ditto, Not Caught Yet
Oil Painting—Forest of Arden, in Warwickshire, by Lever.

RICHLY CUT GLASSWARE, consisting of
Wines, Clarets, Hocks, Liqueurs, Tumblers, Soda Tumblers, Water Caraffes, Wine Coolers, Finger Glasses, Decanters.

CHINA:
An elegant Tea and Coffee Service, green and gold
Beautiful Dessert Service, painted Sevres china
Large handsome Dinner Service, &c., &c.

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE:
A magnificent solid rosewood Drawing-room Suite, consisting of 12 chairs, 2 easy chairs, 2 lounges
Marqueterie inlaid Loo Table
Pair Card Tables, to match
Pair elegant Buhl Cabinets
Buhl inlaid Flower Stand
Solid Rosewood Chiffoniere, with plate glass back and marble top
Very beautiful Parian Marble Groups and Statuettes
A few choice Serves China Ornaments and Vases
Elegant Bohemian Glass Vases and Tazzas, beautifully painted
Ormulu Clock, under shade, by Le Roy, Paris
Brussels Carpets
Gilt Cornices and Curtains
Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte, 7 octaves, with all the latest improvements.

HALL FURNITURE.
Hall Table, with marble top
Hall Clock, by Flavelle
Chairs, &c.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.
Brass 4-post Bedstead, Mattresses, &c.
Massive Wardrobe, with plate glass door
Chests of Drawers
Marble Washstands and Toilet Furniture
Iron Bedsteads, Baths, &c., the furniture of fourteen bedrooms.

COACH-HOUSE AND STABLES.
First-class Barouche, light and roomy, built by Vial, in good condition
Sociable Buggy, with top, and fitted with patent brake (quite new), built by Messrs. Halley and Clyde
Sociable Buggy, no top, built by Vial
Set Silver-mounted Double Harness (new)
Set ditto ditto ditto
Set Double Buggy Harness
Two all over Hogskin Gent's Saddles and Bridles
Lady's Side-saddle and Bridle
Stable Implements
Cart and Cart Harness
Milch Cow
Poultry, Pigeons
Water Casks and Sundries, &c., &c., &c.

Full particulars of which will be found in the Catalogues now being printed.

To Gentlemen Furnishing
To Furniture Buyers and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from P. H. Osborne, Esq., who intends leaving the colony per Royal Mail Steamer, to sell by auction, at his residence, Greycliff, Rose Bay, near Vaucluse, on THURSDAY, August 23rd, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture, carriages, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

To those gentlemen who are on the look-out for really first-class furniture this is an opportunity rarely to be met with, and for the convenience of the public the auctioneers intend running an omnibus on the day prior to the sale, to give intending purchasers on opportunity of viewing it.

FRIDAY, August 17th, 1866.

American Boots.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 12,
A shipment of American boots, viz.,
Grain W.P., plain tops
Ditto Hungarian ditto
Calf nugget gilt ditto
Kip W.P., plain ditto
Ditto nugget gilt ditto
Ditto lace-up and fremont ditto
Ditto D.S. thick ditto
Men's overshoes, &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 17th August.

OILED FENCING WIRE
OILED FENCING WIRE
OILED FENCING WIRE.

To Ironmongers
To Squatters
To Iron Merchants, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 12 o'clock,
Ex Joshua,
208 bundles oiled fencing wire.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 17th August, 1866.

Dressing Blacking.

To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
20 cases, each 10 tins, dressing blacking.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 17th August, 1866.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND POSITIVE AUCTION SALE at the Australian Bonded Stores, of BISHOP and SONS' BEST GINGER BRANDY LIQUEURS, ORANGE BITTERS, &c., &c.

To the Wine and Spirit Trade
To Cordial Manufacturers
To Shippers
To Buyers for the Interior, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Bonded Stores, THIS DAY, 17th August, 1866, at 11,
The undermentioned parcels of
LIQUEURS, GINGER BRANDY, &c.,
just landed, and will positively be disposed of, without any reserve, in accordance with the instructions from the vendor, viz.:—
30 cases Bishop and Sons' best ginger brandy
25 ditto liqueurs, pints, assorted—Aniseed, noyeau, maraschino, rose, cloves, doctor, citronella, and gold water
50 ditto Swaine and Boord's pale orange bitters
30 ditto Kenneth Mackenzie's best orange bitters, &c., &c.
. The attendance of buyers of the above is particularly desired at this very important auction sale, without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, 17th August, 1866.

ENFIELD RIFLES.

To Gunsmiths, Volunteer Companies, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 12,
2 cases Enfield rifles, complete.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, 17th August, 1866.

WALNUT PIANOFORTES.

To Pianoforte Salesmen and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 12,
5 walnut pianofortes, 6¾ octaves.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock.

On account and risk of the shipper.
Ex Spartan, Vandervord, master, from Wellington.

To Ironmongers
To Contractors
To Blacksmiths and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
OB over W,
§ 4—1 case steel, containing—
[illegible] octagon
[illegible] square
[illegible] x [illegible] flat
1[illegible] x [illegible] flat
1[illegible] x [illegible] flat
1[illegible] x 1[illegible] flat
1[illegible] x 1 flat.
§ 5—1 case steel, containing—
1[illegible] x [illegible] flat
1[illegible] x [illegible] square
2 x [illegible] square.
§ 6—1 case steel, containing—
[illegible] x [illegible] flat
1 x [illegible] flat
1[illegible] square
1[illegible] x [illegible] flat.
§ 7—1 case steel, containing—
1 round
2 square
[illegible] square
1[illegible] square
§ 8—1 case steel, containing
1 square
[illegible] round
[illegible] round
[illegible] round.
§ 9—1 case steel, containing—
1[illegible] x [illegible]
1[illegible] x [illegible]
1[illegible] x [illegible]
1[illegible] x [illegible], and
102 bars steel, assorted sizes.
Terms, cash.

Boot and Shoe Sewing Machines.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Friday, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
One of Howes' sewing machines
One of Thomas' ditto ditto. Also,
A splendid assortment of sewing needles.
No reserve.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Important Announcement.

Auction Sale—FRIDAY, 17th August.

200 Packages
Seasonable and well selected Goods.
Landing ex Canaan.

To the Trade and Country Buyers.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
200 packages boots and shoes, as above.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

Highly important Sale by Auction.

To Merchants, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Shippers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on an early day.
A large assortment of wines, spirits, beer, &c. Full particulars will be duly advertised.
Terms at sale.

Groceries, Sugars, Teas, Oilmen's Stores, and Sundries.

To Merchants, Grocers, Dealers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on an early day.
Invoices of oilmen's stores, groceries, &c.; also Sugars, teas, and sundries.
Terms at sale.

Books.

To Booksellers, Stationers, Storekeepers, and others.
Detailed particulars will be published.

TUESDAY, 21st August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
A shipment of books (all new publications).
Just landing.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

Important Preliminary Announcement.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd August.

To Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Buyers, and the Trade generally.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of
Groceries, oilmen's stores and provisions, tea, sugar, &c., &c.
Detailed particulars will appear.
Terms at sale.

Wines
Spirits
Ale
Porter.

On an early day next week.

Preliminary Notice.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,
Large parcels of first-class wines
Spirits, of known brands
Ale, porter, &c.
Terms at sale.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.
4 Cases.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Kestrel, ——, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

To Ironmongers
To Contractors
To Builders, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Nos. 87—1 case galvanized corrugated iron, 7 feet, 24 gauge
90—1 case ditto ditto, 7 feet, 26 ditto
112—1 case ditto ditto, 7 feet, 26 ditto
102—1 case ditto ditto, 10 feet, 24 ditto.
Terms, cash.

Price's Candles.
176 Boxes, 1 lb. Packets.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Beemah, ——, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
70 boxes Price's Belmont candles, each 25 1 lb. packets, slightly
106 boxes Price's Belmont candles, each 25 1 lb. packets, much.
Terms, cash.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions
Candles
Sugars
Fancy Biscuits.

3000 Packages Sound Goods.
Ex Harvest Home
Ex Beemah
Ex Canaan.
1500 Packages Damaged Goods.
Ex Beemah
Ex Statelie
Ex Woolloomooloo.

Highly Important to
Grocers
Storekeepers
Country Buyers
Shippers
Speculators and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
4500 packages damaged and sound goods,
Now landing and landed.
Ex Harvest Home,
Ex Beemah,
Ex Woolloomooloo,
Ex Canaan,
Ex Statelie.
Comprising—
Pint and quart pickles
Pint and half-pint castor oil
Pint and half-pint decanter salad oil
Quarts, pints, and half-pints salad oil
1 lb. salmon
½ sardines
Price's candles
Preserved potatoes
Pint walnuts and onions
Quart vinegar
Crushed loaf sugar
Peek, Frean, and Co.'s fancy biscuits
Champion's bulk vinegar, No. 24
Potts's bulk vinegar, No. 24
Preserved fish
Assorted confectionery
3-bushel bags
10 lb. woolpacks
Pearl barley
Split peas
Oatmeal
Compton's North Wilts cheese
Ditto prime selected hams
Ditto ditto ditto bacon
Eleme raisins
Patent groats
Pint onions and walnuts
Bass's pyramid ale, bottled by Porter, pints and quarts
Porter and Co.'s porter, bottled by Porter, pints and quarts
Sinclair's hams
Martell's brandy, hogsheads and quarter-casks
Damaged and sound galvanized corrugated iron.
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Hemming's Quart Vinegar.
79 Cases, each 2 Dozen.

On account and risk of the former purchaser.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
79 cases Hemming's quart vinegar, each 2 dozen.
Terms, cash.

10 Bales Three-Bushel Bags.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Beemah, Hawkins, master, from London, damaged by sea water.

To Shippers
To Corn Dealers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
JC in diamond over L.
Nos. 99, 35—2 bales 2 5-8 three-bushel bags, each 300, slightly
Nos. 36, 38, 40, 41, 43, 100, 101, 104—8 bales 2 5-8 ditto ditto, each 300, much.
Terms, cash.

Wines
Beers
Champagne, &c., &c.

To close accounts.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Publicans
To Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Lot 1, ex Star of Peace—3 cases pale sherry, each 3 dozen
Lot 2, ex Omar Pasha—1 case golden sherry, 3 dozen
Lot 3, ex Annie Archbell—7 cases black seal port, each 3 dozen
Lot 4, ex ditto, 2 cases red seal port, each 3 dozen
Lot 5, ex W. W. Smith—1 case pale sherry, 4 dozen
Lot 6, ex Ardmillan—16 cases golden sherry, each 3 dozen
Lot 7, ex Undaunted—5 cases port, each 3 dozen
Lot 8, ex ditto—8 cases champagne, quarts, 1st quality
Lot 9, ex ditto—17 cases ditto, ditto, 2nd quality
Lot 10, ex ditto—10 cases Cliquot's champagne, quarts
Lot 11, ex ditto—22 cases Porter and Co.'s porter, each 6 dozen, quarts
10 cases ditto ditto, each 10 dozen, pints.
Terms, cash.

Confectionery
1 lb. Salmon
1 lb. Oysters
3-Bushel Bags
Woolpacks.

31 Packages.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Statelie, ——, master, from London.

Damaged by sea water.

To Grocers
To Ironmongers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
JK in diamond over S.
Nos. 148-186— 6 cases Moir's 1 lb. salmon, each 4 dozen
6 ditto ditto 1 lb. oysters, each 4 dozen
101-114—14 cases Gray and Co.'s assorted confectionery.
115-118— 2 bales 2 5-8 3-bushel bags, each 300
119-120— 1 bale 10½ lb woolpacks, each 200.
Terms, cash.

Peek, Frean, and Co.'s Fancy Biscuits.
2 Cases.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Kestrel, ——, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
RP over S in diamond,
Nos. 280, 283—2 cases Peek, Frean, and Co.'s fancy biscuits, each 108 2 lb. tins.
Terms, cash.

Peek, Frean, and Co.'s Fancy Biscuits.
10 Cases.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Woolloomooloo, ——, master, from London.
Much damaged by sea water.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
RP over S in diamond.
No. 309-313—5 cases Peek, Frean, and Co.'s assorted fancy biscuits, each 108 2lb. tins
314-315—3 cases Peek, Frean, and Co.'s assorted fancy biscuits, each 108 (Pearl) 2lb. tin
316—1 case Peek, Frean, and Co.'s assorted fancy biscuits, 108 (Home) 2lb. tins
317—1 case Peek, Frean, and Co.'s assorted fancy biscuits, 144 1lb. tins
318-319—2 cases Peek, Frean, and Co.'s assorted fancy biscuits, 48 5lb. tins
320—1 case Peek, Frean, and Co.'s assorted fancy biscuits, 18 10lb. tins.
Terms, cash.

Damaged by [illegible]

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
RP over S in diamond,
No 296—1 case Peek, Frean, and Co.'s fancy biscuits, 108 2-lb. tins
No. 305—1 case Peek, Frean, and Co.'s fancy biscuits, 48 5-lb. tins.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 17th August.

On the Premises, 128, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects (nearly new), comprising
Elegant Walnut Wood Drawing-room Suite, viz.—Couch, 2 Easy and 6 Chairs
Oval Table to match
Pier Glass, Engravings
Dining-room Furniture, in haircloth
Carpets, equal to new
Iron Bedsteads, Palliasses, Mattresses, &c.
Splendid Wardrobe, Washstands
Ornaments, Glass, China
Electroplated Ware
Cooking Stove, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.
Also,
A Brilliant-toned Walnut Cottage PIANOFORTE,
full compass, with all the latest improvements.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Mr. S. Priestly, jun., to sell by auction, at his residence, 128, Albion-street, Surry Hills, THIS DAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the very superior household furniture and effects.

N.B.—The above furniture was made to order about three months since, and all of the very best description; it is, therefore, in first-class condition, and parties furnishing will do well to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity—it is to be sold without reserve.

SATURDAY, August 18th.

At 3, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

Useful Household Furniture and Effects, comprising
Drawing-room Suite
Loo and Dining Tables
Sideboard Chiffoniere
Iron Bedsteads, Bedding
Crockery, China, Glass
Kitchen Utensils, and usual Household Requisites.
Also,
A Splendid Semi-grand Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, in walnut
Box Spring-cart and Harness, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the residence of Mrs. Bremner, 3, College-buildings, Jamison-street, on SATURDAY, August 18th,
The whole of the household furniture and effects.
Without reserve.

PITT-STREET, HAYMARKET.

VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND, fronting the west side of Pitt-street, a few feet from Campbell-street, adjoining the premises occupied by Mr. Glasson.

Title under Torrens's Act.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 27th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land having a frontage of 40 feet to the west side of Pitt-street, about 58 feet distant from the corner of Campbell-street, with a depth of 76 feet, with a right to a reserved lane on one side.

☞ This land occupies a most favourable position, being only a few yards from the new markets about to be erected by the Corporation, and from Campbell and George streets. As a building site with large prospective advantages it is invaluable.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

By order of the Trustees of the Will of the late Dr. W. J. Jenkins.

BOTANY-STREET,
CITY OF SYDNEY.

LARGE BLOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY, including a superior, well-finished Dwelling-house, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Jenkins; chemist's shop, surgery, &c., adjoining, occupied by Mr. Hamilton; two shops and dwellings, leased to Mr. Canty and Mr. Moon, adjoining Mr. Moss's property; also several Building Allotments, fronting Chippen-street and Railway-lane. This valuable property will be sold in lots hereafter described.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 27th August, at 11 o'clock,

LOT 1.—All that Block of Land having a frontage of 47½ FEET to BOTANY-STREET, with a depth of 165 feet, on which is that substantial well-finished city family residence, formerly occupied by Dr. JENKINS. It is built of brick, on stone foundations, has verandahs back and front, and balcony with enclosed glass front. It contains wide hall, and vestibule, 7 rooms, pantry, kitchen, servant's room, laundry, with copper and oven; large yard, with side entrance by lane; 2-stall stable, 2 coach-houses, with loft above, at the rear.

. This is a very complete city dwelling, in an elevated and populous portion of the city, immediately opposite St. Paul's Church and parsonage. It is admirably adapted as a residence for a professional gentleman, or could, as it is built back from the street, be converted at a trifling outlay into one or two shops, with dwellings. About 16 feet frontage of this lot are still unoccupied. Immediate possession can be given.

LOT 2.—All that allotment of land, having a frontage of 18½ FEET to BOTANY-STREET, with a depth of 165 feet, on which is a fine handsome chemist's shop, with surgery, store, and a number of sheds at the rear. This lot is let on lease to Mr. Hamilton, whose tenancy expires on the 1st September, 1874. Rental, £60 per annum.

LOT 3.—An allotment of land, having 19½ feet frontage to Botany-street, with a depth of 82 feet, on which are the brick-built shop and dwelling occupied by Mr. Moon, confectioner, containing private entrance, shop, three rooms, kitchen, servants' room, shed, store, &c. It is let on lease, expiring 25th July, 1869, for £66 per annum.

LOT 4.—An allotment of land, having 18½ feet frontage to Botany-street, with a depth of 83 feet, on which are the shop and dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Canty, grocer. This lot, including portion of the following building allotments at the back, is let for £78 per annum on lease, expiring 19th July, 1866.

LOTS 5, 6, and 7.—Three building allotments, each having a frontage of about 19 feet to Railway-lane, with a depth of 73 feet. A portion of each of these lots is included in lease of lot 4. On the unlet portion of lot 7, and on a reserved lane the vendor's interest in which will be sold is a recently erected weatherboard stable, containing two stalls with slabbed floors, &c.

LOTS 8, 9, 10, 11.—Four building allotments, at the rear of lots 1 and 2, each having 18 feet frontage to Chippen-street. These allotments are portion of a garden planted and laid out by the late Dr. Jenkins.

☞ It is only necessary to state, to attract attention to this sale, that the trustees of the estate of the late Dr. Jenkins will positively sell the whole of the above, in accordance with the provisions of their trust. The property occupies a first-rate position, and the opportunity now afforded to secure permanent City investments should not be neglected.

Particulars of title, &c., can be obtained on application to Messrs. STEPHEN and STEPHEN, Solicitors, Pitt-street.
Plan of subdivision at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

64-ACRE FARM,
At Kurryjong.

JOHN B. LAVERACK has received instructions from the executor of the late Mr. Uriah Moses to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, August 25th, at 2 o'clock, at Mr. W. N. Blanchard's Hotel, Windsor,
64 acres of land, portion of 80 acres granted to Charles Sommers, situate on the Cumberoy Road, Kurryjong, the main road to Maitland, bounded by the properties of Messrs. Thomas John, Single, William John, Robert Pitt, and Anderson.

☞ The above property being in the market for positive sale, to close family affairs, parties adjoining the same are requested to attend. It will be sold in one lot, or in portions, to suit buyers.
Title good. Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1470913

...s of Mr. JAMES KING are [illegible] the Funeral of his late departed SARAH JANE; to move from his residence, No. –, Market-street, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at a quarter to 8 o'clock. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. R. B. DALE, comedian, late of the Melbourne and New Zealand Theatres, are informed that his funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 26, O'Connell-street, at 8 o'clock on FRIDAY MORNING, August 17th. FORSSBERG, Undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mrs. SARAH HILL (relict of the late Mr. John Hill, and formerly widow of Mr. William Pymble, late of Lane Cove,) are invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, Waterloo, near the Post Office, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 859, Hunter-street, Sydney.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. G. B. MASEFIELD are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased Wife, ANNIE; to move from his residence, Belvidere House, Upper William-street, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely. JOHN HILL and SON, Undertakers, William and Riley streets.

Office of Superintendent of Pilots, Lights, and Harbours,
Sydney, 10th July, 1866.

THE following alterations and additions have been made in the signals at Port Phillip, for giving publicity to the arrival of the mail.

1. On the arrival of the Suez Mail at Adelaide, instead of being notified by the Company's flag only, it will be notified by a ball and the flag,—the ball being hoisted above the flag, on the semaphore mast-head.

. On the arrival of the Mail at Melbourne, it will be notified as heretofore, by hoisting the Company's flag above a ball, on the semaphore mast-head.

2. On the arrival of the mail at Sydney (by Suez or Panama), it will be notified by the ordinary descriptive flag and numerical pendants having a ball between them, the Company's flag being hoisted at the same time on the semaphore mast-head.

FRANCIS HIXSON, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, for FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. Life, £100,000.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
LOCAL BOARD.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Frazer, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICERS. | A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
Bankers: Bank of New South Wales.
FIRE COMPANY.
Insurances on buildings, merchandise, furniture, ships. Policies for more than one year subject to terms. Fires caused by Lightning and Explosion of Gas paid for. CLAIMS settled in COLONY immediately on adjustment.
LIFE COMPANY.
This Company offers benefits of the MUTUAL SYSTEM, with the security of a PROPRIETARY COMPANY. Policies unchallengeable except in cases of palpable fraud. Policy claims payable ONE MONTH after proof of death. Premiums payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly. Half of the premiums for whole term policies can remain on credit for FIVE years, at FIVE per cent. interest. Rates and all information on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent for New South Wales.
Sydney Offices—New Pitt-street.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). Capital, £1,000,000. LORIMER, MARWOOD and ROME, Agents, 30, Hunter street, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London. Subscribed capital, £1,000,000. Paid up ditto...... £250,000. The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent. Sydney Office, New Pitt-street.

UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY. Capital .... £500,000. Unlimited Liability. Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney. AGENTS IN LONDON: Messrs. MOSES LEVY and CO., 2 and 3, Aldgate.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE. Lessee, Mr. R. Tolano. This Present FRIDAY, August 17th, The First Night of the Splendid Comedy, entitled, THE SERIOUS FAMILY. With the following magnificent cast. Mrs. Ormsby Delorme, Mrs. Heir. C. Torrens, Mr. Heir. Mrs. C. Torrens, Miss Julia Hudson. Captain Macguire, Mr. Fitzgerald. Aminidab Sleek, Mr. Charles Young. Lady Creamly, Mrs. Jones. To conclude with the Laughable Farce of £1000 FOR ONE SHILLING, Or the Lottery Ticket. On SATURDAY EVENING, the Burlesque of FRA DIAVOLO. Fra Diavolo, Miss S. Griffiths.
UPPER CIRCLE.....ONE SHILLING. Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; gallery, 6d.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE. Lessee, Mr. R. Tolano. SATURDAY EVENING, August 18th. First Appearance of Miss SUSAN GRIFFITHS (Daughter of the late John Gordon Griffiths), In Byron's Burlesque of FRA DIAVOLO. Fra Diavolo .... Miss Seesey Griffiths.

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE.— ONE-TREE HILL—Go and see it. ONE-TREE HILL, A ROMANCE OF GREENWICH. ONE-TREE HILL, with new scenery. The People's Theatre. The People's Prices. Go and judge for yourselves. Dress circle, 3s; double admission, 5s; boxes, 2s; double, 3s; pit, 1s; gallery, 6d. The People's Theatre.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET. THIS (Friday) EVENING, August 17th, For a limited series of FAREWELL PERFORMANCES, GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case) and Mr. GEORGE CASE, THIS EVENING, in their New Entertainment, "ODDS AND ENDS," including the successful impersonation of SIMS REEVES, and the popular song of "THE GERMAN BAND." and that Wonderful Illusion THE PROTEAN CABINET.
Reserved seats, 3s; unreserved seats, 2s; gallery, 1s. Doors open at half-past 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Places may be secured at Messrs. Anderson's Pianoforte Warehouse, 366, George-street. A cloak room, with attendant, will be provided for ladies visiting the reserved seats, to whom it is requested no fee or gratuity may be offered. Children under three not admitted.

A SUBSCRIPTION BALL, in aid of the Funds of the Balmain School of Arts, will take place in the Hall of the Institution, on MONDAY, the 20th instant. Applications for tickets, price 15s, will be received by the following gentlemen, who have consented to act as Stewards:—

T. Buchanan	F. Gardner
W. Church	F. Hamburger
J. G. Cohen	W. J. Mac Donnell
F. Curtiss	J. Shoobert
G. B. Elliott	F. A. Stratford
G. S. Evans	H. Woolnough
M. Fitzpatrick.	J. Wright

A steamer will leave the Bay Ferry, Balmain, for Erskine-street Wharf, at midnight, and at 1, 2, 3, and 4 o'clock in the morning, for the convenience of visitors. F. CURTISS, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA MUSIC HALL, (Entrance at the Café de Paris) KING-STREET EAST. Musical Director..........Mr. J. J. Ryall.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, August 17th. The Programme will include the following selections—
Chorus—"The Chough and Crow"........Sir H. Bishop
Trio—Soprano, Tenor, and Bass—"This magic-wove Scarf"........Barnett
Trio—M. Soprano, Tenor, and Bass—"Hark, 'tis the Indian Drum"........Sir H. Bishop
Scena—Basso—"The Desert"........Emanuel
Song—Baritone—"The old Bell"
Song—Tenor—"Would I were a Bird"
Solo—Violin—"Home, sweet Home" (with variations).
Entire change in the programme on SATURDAY EVENING.
GEORGE PHILLIPS, Managing Director.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, 222, Pitt-street, Sydney. This popular and instructive place of amusement is constantly visited by every fresh arrival from the country and the neighbouring colonies, and is too well appreciated by the public of all classes to require any puffing. All the figures and groups have been re-arranged, and the rooms newly decorated in the most recherché style. An excellent BAND will each evening perform a choice selection of music. CAUTION.—The public are respectfully cautioned against clumsy would-be imitators who pirate in the country districts Madame Sohier's name. Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Admission to all parts, 1s.; Children, half-price.

WRECK'S RELIEF FUND.—

SEVENTH LIST.

Newcastle list, per Mr. W. K. LOCHHEAD.

Mr. E. C. Merewether	£3 3 0	Mr. M. Lester	1 1 0
Mrs. Merewether	2 2 0	A Friend	3 0 0
Mr. H. R. Grierson	3 3 0	Mr. M. Richardson	1 0 0
Mrs. Grierson	2 2 0	Mr. W. Ewbank	1 0 0
Mr. W. K. Lochhead	2 2 0	W. C. C.	1 0 0
The Bank N.S.W.	2 2 0	A. J. Robey	0 10 0
Mr. A. A. P. Tighe, M.P.	2 2 0	Mrs. Robey	0 10 6
Mr. H. E. Hopkinson	1 1 0	Mr. E. Langley	0 10 6
Mr. F. Gardner	1 1 0	H. Williams	0 10 6
W. Greaves	1 1 0	S. Watson	0 10 6
J. Scholey	1 1 0	C. W. Williams	0 10 6
J. B. Winship	1 1 0	J. Kilgour	0 10 0
J. Corbett	1 1 0	R. Hartley	0 10 0
W. C. H. Capper	1 1 0	C. Cleveland	0 10 0
H. W. Hopper	1 1 0	J. F. Gow	0 10 0
Messrs. J. J. Kitson and Co.	1 1 0	A Myers	0 10 0
Messrs. R. C. Knaggs and Co.	1 1 0	J. Ash	0 7 6
Mr. W. A. Sparke	1 1 0	J. G. Alcock	0 10 6
H. Brooks	1 1 0	W. Langham	0 10 6
R. Jingall	1 1 0	Messrs. Simpson and Miller	0 10 6
Messrs. Delaney and Co.	1 1 0	Mr. F. Hall	0 5 0
Mr. F. Ash	1 1 0	R. Hall	0 5 0
C. K. Walter	1 1 0	R. Simpson	0 5 0
Mrs. Buxton	1 1 0	W. Arnott	0 5 0
Mr. G. Buxton	1 1 0	H. M'Dicken	0 5 0
R. Buxton	1 1 0	R. Patrick	0 5 0
H. Finch	1 1 0	G. Sinclair	0 5 0
		S. Dalton	0 5 0
		A. Smithers	0 5 0
		S. K.	0 2 6
			£54 16 6

Collected at the Great Northern Hotel, Newcastle.

Mr. Winch	3 0 0	Captain Tucker	2 0 0
Mrs. Winch	1 0 0		
Lizzy	0 10 6		£7 0 6
Captain Gay	0 10 0		

Collected on board the steamship COMERANG.

R. M. Tranent	1 1 0	Adam Orr	0 10 0
John M'Leod	1 0 0	William Arnold	0 5 0
John Smith	0 2 6	William Harriss	0 5 0
David Burgess	0 5 0	A Friend	0 5 0
John Ross	0 5 0	Mrs. Baker	0 2 6
Christien Foller	0 3 4	W. Wyatt	0 2 6
John Conner	0 3 4	Captain Ross	0 5 0
Robert Lawrence	0 3 4	A. Smith	0 5 0
Hugh Cameron	0 3 4	R. Campbell	0 2 6
John M'Pherson	0 3 4	Mr. Sterrock, Ulladulla	5 5 0
Peter Donald	0 5 0	Mr. S. Hicking	0 10 6
John Ferguson	0 10 0		
Patrick Walsh	0 4 0		£12 14 8
Philip Moody	0 5 0		
Thomas Johnston	9 2 6		

Collected at Phoenix Wharf, per Mr. EDYE MANNING.

H. May	£1 0 0	G. Bellamy	0 2 6
E. May	1 0 0	A Friend	0 1 0
T. Bland	0 2 6	A Grocer	0 2 6
A. M'Pherson	0 5 0	James M'Neill	0 10 0
Robert Lucy	0 2 6	J. Newlands	0 5 0
James Andrews	0 2 6	A. Beaumont	0 2 6
John Logan	0 10 0	John Mellon	0 2 6
R. Telbot	0 5 0		
F. Winterton	0 2 6		£4 19 6
James Ferris	0 2 6		

Collected on board the steamship KIAMA.

R. Houslar	£1 0 0	George Frost	0 2 6
William Hill	0 10 0	Donald Shepard	0 2 6
George Cole	0 5 0	Joseph Gatacne	0 2 6
A. Mency	0 5 0		
James M'Can	0 2 6		£2 10 0

Collected by Mr. B. JAMES.

John Anderson	£1 1 0	William Taylor	2 2 0
William Watkins	1 1 0	Beaumont & Waller	1 1 0
H. Terneck	0 5 0	Mrs. Branagrove	0 5 0
James Halladay	0 10 0	A Friend	0 2 6
Richard Watkins	0 10 0		
John Reid	0 2 6		£7 10 0
James Clark	0 10 0		

Collected by Mr. R. T. MOODIE.

Mrs. Nixon, market, per Rev. John Dougall	1 0 0	Miss Solomon	0 5 0
Rev. J. Dougall	1 1 0	Erskine-st. Presbyterian school	2 0 0
Robert Anderson	1 1 0	James Anderson	0 10 0
H. Walker	0 10 6	Presbyterian school, Kent-street	1 0 0
H. J. Walker	1 1 0	A Friend	0 2 0
A. Walker	0 16 0	A Friend	0 2 6
J. De Boyne	0 5 0	Mrs. Lawson and family	10 0 0
H. A. Kennedy	0 5 0	John De V. Lamb	3 3 0
John Forrester	0 10 6		
George Bain	0 5 0		
			£23 16 0

Collected by Mr. R. S. HILL.

E. S. Hill	2 2 0	W. White	0 1 0
M. C. Stephen	4 0 0	Mr. M'Lauchlin	0 2 6
S. A. Stephen	2 2 0	Freeman	0 2 6
William Holt	1 0 0	R. Millard	0 1 0
Mrs. Holt, senior	0 10 0	M. Wallace	0 1 0
J. M'Kay	0 5 0	W. Follis	0 2 6
A. Fitzgerald	0 2 6	W. Wallace	0 2 6
T. Jackson	0 2 6	A. Smith	0 1 0
W. Andrews	0 2 6	J. Davis	0 1 0
H. Burnell	0 3 0	James Gibson	1 0 0
Friend	0 1 0	A Friend	1 0 0
P. Meloney	0 2 6		
			£13 9 0

Collected by Mr. JOHN FYFE.

William Stewart	0 5 0	John Cammpbell	0 2 6
Joseph Pool	0 2 6	Thomas Baldwin	0 2 6
S. Patrick	0 2 6	Joseph Allen	0 2 6
W. M'Farlin	0 2 6	Joseph Hanson	0 2 6
Philip Dacam	0 2 0	Joseph Summers	0 2 0
Robert Rochester	0 2 0	James Dunn	0 2 0
Daniel Bryley	0 2 0	Thomas Rice	0 2 6
Thomas Smith	0 2 6	George Scott	0 2 6
George Middleton	0 2 0	N. Macdougall	0 2 0
William Tanner	0 2 6	Alfred Hodgekiss	0 2 6
William Knowles	0 2 6	John Phillips	0 2 6
James Clark	0 2 6	Richard Sparks	0 2 6
Thomas Burke	0 2 6	John Harrison	0 2 6
John Glennon	0 2 0	George O'Mara	0 2 6
Robert Kelly	0 2 0	John Knight	0 2 6
James Taylor	0 2 0	Robert Melville	0 2 6
William Cole	0 2 6	Joseph Pate	0 2 6
William Scudder	0 2 6	William Stewart	0 2 6
Thomas Smith	0 2 6	William Wilkison	0 2 6
Thos. Hazelhurst	0 2 6	Philip Coffey	0 2 0
Thomas Cook	0 2 6	Hugh Gribben	0 2 0
Michael Spinks	0 2 6	George Docherty	0 2 0
Thomas Reckitts	0 2 6	John MacCartney	0 2 0
Dunskeur	0 2 0	W. N. Davidson	2 2 0
John Urquhart	0 2 0	A. Grierdon	0 10 0
George Anderson	0 2 0	Alexander Halkett	0 10 0
Fred. Hughes	0 2 0	Richard Livingston	1 0 0
Thomas Layton	0 2 0	W. Cruickshank	1 0 0
Silvester Williams	0 2 0	P. C. Beetchenow	0 5 0
Thomas Farrell	0 2 0	J. Longford	1 0 0
George Turner	0 2 0	James Blair	1 1 0
William Clark	0 2 0	John Fitzpatrick	2 2 0
John Fyfe	1 1 0	John Mather	0 10 0
Hugh Cleland	1 1 0	J. Williamson	0 5 0
Henry M'Kie	0 10 6	C. Barker	0 2 6
T. Walker	0 5 0	James Milne	0 5 0
John Cain	0 2 6	Robert Milne	0 5 0
J. Sherbel	0 2 6	James Kirk	0 2 6
H. Record	0 10 0	John Smith	0 10 0
William Smith	1 1 0	George Hepwood	0 2 6
Robert Birnie	1 1 0	Robert Johnson	0 2 6
James Gosling	1 1 0	Toomey	0 10 0
Frederick Hodges	0 5 0	John Cameron	0 2 6
M. Young	0 5 0	Robert Rigby	0 2 6
W. Grant	0 10 0	Joseph Goslan	0 2 6
J. Mather	1 1 0		
E. Poole	0 5 0		£21 19 0
William Shelby	0 5 0		

Collected by Mr. W. C. M'MILLAN, Sussex-street.

William Inglis	£0 10 0	Powell	0 5 0
Finlayson	1 0 0	T. G. H.	1 1 0
W. R. Kill	3 3 0	W. M'Millan	2 2 0
Sarah Keough	0 10 0	Charles M'Millan	0 10 6
H. Hassett	0 10 0	W. M'Millan	0 10 6
P. Bell	0 5 0	Robert Douglass	0 5 0
W. Howie	0 5 0	R. Rousseau	0 10 0
Mr. Jones	0 10 0	Mrs. Mooney	0 5 0
Wm. D. Denham	0 2 6		
G. Kroscoe	0 2 6		£12 12 0
W. H.	0 5 0		

Collected by Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Clarence Town.

William Johnston	£2 2 0	W. W. Sears	0 5 0
James Lyall, J.P.	1 1 0	Robert Muirhead	0 5 0
H. Harreuseau	1 1 0	William Laurie	0 5 0
C. F. Holmes, J.P.	1 0 0	John Campbell	0 5 0
John Robards	1 0 0	Thomas Thorley	0 5 0
Rev. E. Walsh, C.C.	1 0 0	W. Latimore	0 5 0
Messrs. Carmichael	1 0 0	George Ford	0 5 0
T. M'Williams	1 0 0	Samuel Walters	0 5 0
G. Mackay, J.P.	1 0 0	Malcom M'Lucas	0 5 0
R. L. Alison, J.P.	1 0 0	Mrs. Campbell	0 5 0
John Hook, J.P.	1 0 0	Peter Connolly	0 3 0
Jacob Jones	0 10 6	John M. O'Connell	0 2 6
W. Broderick	0 10 6	John Brown	0 2 6
Rev. R. Morton	0 10 0	A. M'Kinnon	0 2 6
Henry Guy Hook	0 10 0	William Wysall	0 2 6
Charles H. Myles	0 10 0	James Hopwood	0 2 6
John Wright	0 5 0	Thomas Muldoon	0 2 6
Henry Gaggin	0 5 0	W. O'Neill	0 2 6
F. Acret, surgeon	0 5 0	John Sullivan	0 2 6
William W. Beard	0 5 0	Francis Sellars	0 2 6
Martin Purcell	0 5 0	Patrick O'Neil	0 2 6
George A. Church	0 5 0	George Stokes	0 2 6
L. Harrison	0 5 0	W. Johnson	0 2 6
William Flannery	0 5 0		
Christopher Lean	0 5 0		£21 8 0
W. M'Laughlin	0 5 0		

Collected by Mr. JOHN BOOTH, Balmain.

John Booth	£10 0 0	T. W. Bradley	0 10 0
Geo. Preddey	0 10 0	George Duncan	0 10 0
W. Kethell	0 10 0	Mrs. G. Duncan	0 10 0
Chas. Mossman	0 10 0	James Fortune	0 10 0
Charles J. B. Tooth	0 10 0	Joseph Sorrie	1 0 0
John Murray	0 10 0	A Friend, Jas B.	0 10 0
William Peat	1 0 0	J. C. Waterman	0 10 0
Chas. Davis	0 10 0	Wm. Joseph Lewis	0 10 0
Henry Toello	0 10 0	John Skinner	0 10 0
John Alton	1 0 0	Henry Curry	0 10 0
John Bell	0 10 0	John Richman	0 10 0
Wm. Howard, jun.	0 10 0	Wm. Ainsworth	0 2 6
James Lomax	0 5 0	Moses Tace	0 4 0
Frederick Vale	0 10 0	Christopher Nord	0 5 0
Reynolds and Linned	0 10 0	Thomas May	0 5 0
Lewis Lewis	0 10 0	W. Boyd	0 5 0
John Ogden	0 10 0	John Anderson	0 10 0
James Storm	0 10 6	Charles Bruce	0 10 0
John Dick	0 10 0	A. Newton, Manning River	0 10 0
Elijah Foyler	0 10 0	T. Jennings	0 5 0
A. Kendall	0 10 0	T. Buttel	0 5 0
Philip Ackwell	0 5 0	George Smith	0 5 0
William Evans	0 5 0	T. Brandon	0 5 0
William Preddy	0 5 0	A. M'Kenzie	0 5 0
S. Glover	0 5 0	W. Schultz	0 5 0
J. Miller	0 5 0	A. W. Reynolds	0 5 0
W. Mossman	0 5 0	W. Howard, sen.	0 5 0
W. Smith	0 2 6	S. Anderson	0 5 0
W. Wright	1 0 0	P. Serina	0 3 0
James Farmer	0 10 0	R. S. Fox	0 2 6
Wm. Loughlin	0 10 0	Samuel Daniels	0 2 6
James Gibson	0 5 0	J. M'Inerney	0 2 6
George Read	0 5 0	T. Bosser	0 2 6
A. G. Gregory	0 5 0	J. Watts	0 1 0
C. Dolby	0 2 6	A. Grant	0 1 0
Alexander Lawn	0 2 6	James Fraser	0 1 0
John Stuart	0 2 6	E. Dillon	0 1 0
James Palmer	0 2 6	J. Abernethy	0 1 0
H. Hardman	0 2 0	F. Roderick	0 1 0
T. Chown	0 2 0	P. Knight	0 1 0
J. Franklin	0 1 6	J. Dempsey	0 1 0
W. Supple	0 1 6	G. Phillips	0 1 0
W. Griffiths	0 1 0	Robert Goodair	0 1 0
A. Taylor	0 1 0	John Milne	0 2 6
W. Brown	0 1 0	Sundries	0 3 9
G. Schlaandt	0 1 0		
R. Moore	0 1 0		£38 12 9
J. M'Stravack	0 1 0		
J. Lee	0 1 0	A Sailor's mother	1 0 0

Error in list of collections by Captain Shorter—M. Oatley should be J. N. Oatley.

Error in list of collections by Alderman Smail—Hugh Roulan should be H. Nowlan.

EIGHTH LIST.

Collected by Captain HIXSON, Port Office.

Mr. John Young	£10 10 0	J. R. Myhill	£1 1 0
Francis Hixson	3 0 0	J. Robson	1 0 0
John Lawrence	1 0 0	C. Moore	1 0 0
Thomas Robinson	1 0 0	W. Thomson	0 10 0
John Jenkins	1 0 0	Michael Keefe	0 10 0
Joseph S. Walsh	1 1 0	Daniel Maloy	0 2 6
Charles Harrold	1 0 0	A. Hinton	1 0 0
H. B. Corkhill	1 1 0	Mr. Hugh Wallace	2 0 0
John Smith, O'Connell-street	5 0 0		
J. H. Siddins	0 10 0		£32 5 6

Collected by Messrs. H. DIXSON and SONS, at their Manufactory.

Mr. E. Davis	0 5 0	Boys	0 7 0
C. Crease	0 5 0	Mr. Marchant	0 5 0
Cusack	0 5 0	Dunn	0 5 0
M. Smith	0 5 0	Dixon and Sons	5 5 0
J. Asprey	0 5 0		
Maxwell	0 2 6		£7 12 0
Norris	0 2 6		

Collected by Mr. ALFRED BAYLEY, P. and O. S. N. Co.'s ship Bombay.

George C. Burne	£1 0 0	F. Lemon	0 1 0
William Falconer	0 5 0	J. Salthouse	0 1 7
J. Craig	0 5 0	J. Moir	0 5 0
George Price	0 5 0	Mrs. Hornblower	0 10 6
E. Chudleigh	0 5 0		
A. B. Kilisten	0 5 0		£3 4 1
F. Green	0 1 0		

Subscribed by the Victoria Cricket Club, Redfern .. 1 10 0

Collected at St. Andrew's, after sermon by the Rev. T. O'Reilly, on Sunday, the 12th August .. 34 7 6

Collected by Mr. F. CUNNINGHAME, 184, Pitt-street.

Robert B. Parry	£1 0 0	George Brown	0 1 0
H. Yarndell	0 5 0	T. Kain	0 2 6
F. Timmins	0 2 0	J. Farley	0 7 6
Miss Reading	0 5 0	John Jones	0 2 6
J. Hewitt	0 2 6	H. Magney	0 2 6
J. Hoare	0 1 0	D. Smith	0 1 0
T. Fairweather	0 1 0	R. Mackinnon	0 1 0
J. Gelderthorpe	0 1 0	W. Lewis	0 1 0
J. Cagney	0 1 0	T. Tighe	0 1 0
Thomas Williams	0 1 0	J. Hendley	0 1 0
W. Casey	0 1 0	James W. Spicer	0 2 6
John Dickenson	0 1 0	James Finn	0 2 6
George Gibson	0 10 0	L. T. Mellen	1 0 0
E. Nowlan	0 0 6	F. Cunninghame	1 0 0
J. Gibson	0 2 0	A. Wright	0 5 0
J. Carey	0 0 6	F. L. E.	0 5 0
G. Hewitt	0 2 0	Robert Daly	0 1 0
B. Ingram	0 10 0		
Dickinson	0 5 0		£7 8 6

SINGER'S PATENT NIGHT COMPASS, in various patterns, can be had of C. COWLES, sole agent for the above and other compasses. Trade supplied at very low prices. 75½ Market-street East.

MAGIC Photographs will be sold at 1s per half-dozen to prevent competition, at LEMAIRE'S.

TABLE Games.—A large variety to choose from at the London and Paris Bazaar.

SAVE 25 per cent. and take your choice, at Lemaire's large gallery, opposite Markets.

VICTORIA HOUSE, PITT-STREET.
AUGUST FASHIONS per MAIL.
GRAND SEASON EXPOSITION.
Messrs. FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE have the pleasure to announce the arrival per mail of a very extensive and beautiful collection of novelties in
French millinery
French mantles
French jackets
French shawls
French silks
Madeira work
Real lace goods
Ribbons and trimmings
Steel, pearl, and jet clasps
Gentlemen's scarves, &c., &c.
The above are now ready for inspection in the Show Rooms.
August 16th, 1866.

NINETY-FOUR CASES SPRING GOODS, Just landed,
Ex Sir John Lawrence .... 30 cases.
Ex Harlaw .... 64 cases.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE are now prepared to make their first display of this season's importations throughout the various departments of their establishment, comprising—
Spring Mantles and jackets
Shawls and scarfs
Dresses
Skirts
Printed cambrics
Parachutes
Umbrellas
Sets sleeves and collars
Lace and embroidery
New trimmings
Straw hats and bonnets,
And a large stock of
Linen and household goods, hosiery, gloves, &c.
Haberdashery and fancy goods, &c., &c.
Also,
CARPETS, RUGS, FLOORCLOTHS, and other furnishing goods.
The above, as usual, have been purchased by our resident London partner, Mr. Painter, who has now had eleven years' experience in buying for Victoria House, and a more choice selection could not have been secured for our patrons.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Owing to the recent commercial crisis in London, goods of all descriptions are lower in price this season than for years past, and we are resolved to give our customers every advantage possible.
Orders by post, or otherwise, will be faithfully attended to.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE.

J. WETHERILL, 235, Pitt-street, will offer, this week, some of the greatest Bargains in gauntlet cuffs, sleeves, collars, &c., ever offered in Sydney; also, Swiss curtains, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, worth 21s, 24s, 30s
Best purple prints, 7½d, worth 10½d per yard
Horrockses' longcloths, A. 8½d, B. 9½d, H. 10½d per yard
The new tinselled velvet, in all widths
The new broche grenadine, 12½d, worth 1s 9d
French merinoes, 1s 6½d, 2s, 2s 6½d, worth 3s 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S White SHIRTS, with fashionable cuffs, six for Two Guineas. SMITH, 2, Hunter-st.

NEW INVENTION.—SMITH'S Aptomos SHIRTS, opening neither at the back nor in front. Hunter-st.

NEW INVENTION.—Read "Extracts from the Public Journals," published at Park and Hunter sts.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES, made of the best materials. Hair, Fibre, Flock, Flax. Mattresses cleaned by steam. W. BEASON, 7, Bridge-street.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY would inform the Cricketing Clubs of New South Wales that they have imported, for the approaching season, a very extensive choice of FLANNELS for UNIFORMS, wove and printed; also plain colours, twilled, and other descriptions adopted by the leading clubs in Great Britain. They have also imported a Patent ELASTIC, White WOOLLEN TROUSERING, which must supersede all other descriptions; it is extremely supple and of surprising strength. Gentlemen are desired to inspect the above.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY would respectfully announce to families whose bereavements compel them to adopt Mourning Dress, that they have just imported a large variety of BLACK GOODS, suited to every class and relationship.
Grout's 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 best Crapes
Ditto 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Norwich Parramattas
Black Grenadines, Tamataves, and Barathea, Crape, and Muslin Sets.
A beautiful variety of Black Silks in armures, royals, and gros grains
Mourning Silks in neutral tints, for complimentary use.
Families residing in the country furnished with patterns post free on application.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY have much pleasure in soliciting ladies to make an inspection of their RECHERCHE EXPOSITION THIS MORNING. They would designate this display as special, for an extraordinary effort has been made to render mail shipments for 1866 whilst comprehensive, as select as possible. Ladies and families cannot fail to recognise the highest taste in the June Fashions now presented for their approbation.
In FRENCH MILLINERY BONNETS and Spring Trimmed BONNETS some of the most beautiful designs ever produced have been opened. D. J. and Co. have secured the co-operation of the leading Parisian artists, and they will continue to ship via Marseilles such specialities in millinery as may from time to time take precedence in the first circles on the Continent.
Very chaste styles in young ladies' bonnets.
The latest shapes in ladies', maids', and children's hats, including the following brought out in June:—
The Tunis, Mentone, Hastings
Lucerne, Japanese, Annette
Bateliere, Dover, Lucca.
The above are in a choice variety of new straws, leghorn, &c.
The Mantles and Jacquettes by this mail are of an unusually recherche character, the patterns having been taken from those selected for the Princess Mary of Cambridge and the Princess of Wales, and include others which have received the approbation of ladies visiting the English, French, and Spanish Courts.
Exquisite designs in rich glace and gros grain Mantles; also several cartoons, in equally choice patterns, but of a less expensive description.
The Shawls also present quite a change from those worn last season, special and exclusive novelties will be shown this morning. Ladies will have an opportunity of viewing the most favoured classifications of continental Europe.
Spring Silks, in foulards and other washing colours, an extensive variety of
Fancy Silks, in neat and stylish patterns, suitable for promenade or dinner wear
Evening and Bridal Silks and Satins, in white and delicate shades
French Glaces (the brightest Italian) in every tint.
Their first display of French Muslins, Organdies, and Mousseline de Soies will be made this morning. Those by the mail steamer represent the prevailing taste for horticultural fetes, morning reunions, receptions, &c.
This importation of attractive novelties embraces an unusual amount for their
LACE AND FANCY DEPARTMENT.
Two Cartoons of Madeira Work, 1 to 4 inches wide (very scarce, and much inquired for at home)
Ladies' Underclothing and Children's Dresses and Robes (trimmed with Madeira work)
Real Cluny, Valenciennes, Honiton, and Sardinian Laces
Real Thread, Blonde, Brussels, and Lassie Laces
Real Irish Point, Danish, and Maltese Edgings and Laces
Coiffures, Lappets, Crowns
Caps, Parasol Covers, Falls, &c.
A magnificent variety Real Lace Sets and Berthas
Great novelties in Embroidered Linen and Cambric Sets
Parasols, richly embroidered for carriage use
Parachutes, 16 to 21 inches, in every shade, with paragon frames and chaste finishes
Ribbons (French and English), for Bonnets, Sashes, &c.
Very rich Garniture Ribbons for evening wear
Ladies' and Children's Pearl Silk Hosiery, every size
First choice Ladies' Josephine Kid Gloves
Ditto ditto ditto Trefousse and Lystem, Jouvin's ditto
Ditto ditto Children's Francoz Gloves.
D. J. and Co. import none but eminent makes in Ladies' and Children's Kid Gloves, and now hold the largest Stock and best variety of shades in the colonies.
Ladies and visitors in Sydney are politely invited to make an early inspection.
345 and 347, George-street, and 1, Barrack-street.

NOVELTIES Ex MAIL STEAMER.— Ladies' (Jouvin's) Gloves, with patent fastenings
Gentlemen's Scarfs, new and rich designs for the spring
Twilled silk Pockethandkerchiefs, new styles, hemmed, and ready for use
White muslin Bows and Ties for evening wear
Taffeta and gauze Scarfs
Sandalwood telescope Fans, &c.
S. H. LEWIS, French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

EX MAIL STEAMER ELLORA.— JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES. A large and complete assortment of Jouvin's Gloves, plain and tamboured. JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES. H. and W.'s monthly shipment of Josephine Kid Gloves, every shade and size made, plain and stitched backs. First quality, 4s per pair. HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

EX MAIL STEAMER ELLORA.— GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS. Opened THIS MORNING Scarfs of the newest patterns and materials, very choice goods. HOBSON and WHITING.

EX MAIL STEAMER ELLORA.—Just Opened— 1 case gentlemen's Jouvin gloves, all sizes. Josephine and gauntlet kid gloves, in every variety of shade. Black gauntlet gloves, embroidered with white. A new assortment of studs, sleeve links, vest buttons, &c. New designs in French scarfs, ties, braces, &c. Ladies' white and black satin boots and shoes, with heels. PARROT, BROTHERS, 12, Hunter-street.

EX MAIL.—T. HAMBURGER, 338, George-street, has received— 1 case of watches, jewellery, and fancy goods. Per Canaan, to arrive, 3 cases fancy leather goods. Shipment of pipes, toys, and general merchandise, to arrive via London regular.

A. LANCASTER, Gun and Rifle Manufacturer, 27, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, London (the late active partner of Charles Lancaster). The improved five-grooved, small-bore Volunteer Match Rifle, fine windage fore-sight, accurately adjusted back-sight, bullet mould, patent grease box, cleaning rod, &c. Packed in tin and deal ready for shipment, £18. Orders, with remittances, receive prompt attention.

TO GROCERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS, and others.—The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents in Sydney for Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, are prepared to receive orders for all descriptions of Oilmen's Stores comprised in their printed lists, which will be forwarded and executed with care and punctuality, and got up in the style and of the quality which have commanded for the goods of Crosse and Blackwell such universal approval and esteem. R. TOWNS and CO.

BREADSTUFFS.

ADELAIDE FLOUR ..	Hart's superfine; Hart's household; Hart's seconds; Magarey's and Duffield's.
CALIFORNIAN	National Mills, superfine, in quarter-sacks; National Mills, superfine, in half-sacks; Wheat, first-class samples; Pearl barley.
CHILIAN	Flour; Wheat.

BEILBY and SCOTT.

LUCERNE SEED.—Prime new, now landing, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

FLOUR.—French barrel, extra superfine, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

FLOUR.—Adelaide, Hart's, Bowman's, Ferguson's. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

FLOUR.—Californian, Golden Gate, and National Mills. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

FLOUR.—Adelaide seconds and household, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

FLOUR.—New Chilian, now landing ex Oriana, direct. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

WHEAT.—Prime ADELAIDE, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

MUNTZ'S Yellow Metal, Sheets, Nails, Spikes, and Rods. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

STOCKHOLM TAR, Bright Varnish, Sheathing Felt, Oakum, Ash Oars. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

WINDOW GLASS, White Lead, Zinc Paint, Red Lead, Soft Soap, &c., &c. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

JAMES PEMELL has for SALE, silk-dressed Fine FLOUR, from superior wheat; good Seconds, Maize, Flour, Bran, &c. Flour Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

MAIZE FLOUR, clean, sweet, and fresh ground, PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

FINE FLOUR, 16s; seconds, 13s; maize flour, 10s. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

ADELAIDE, Californian, and Chilian WHEAT, on SALE, by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR—Golden Gate and National Mills. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

BRANDY, Hennessy's, Bennist's, Champagne Vineyard's, on SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

OPIUM—Turkey and Patna, on SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

ALE and STOUT.—Bass, Byass, Tennent, Ind, Coope, and Co., Morice Cox and Co., &c. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

CORNSACKS, Woolpacks, &c., on SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

FLOUR.—Magarey's superfine and fine, on SALE. J. HENRIQUES and CO.

GARDEN HONEY, splendid sample.—A few kegs on SALE. J. Simmonds, produce agent, 114, Sussex-st.

ON SALE, prime Hobart Town Jams, Anchors, and Ash Oars. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

ADELAIDE HAY.—A prime sample on SALE. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

HAY, Hay, Oaten, at 3s 6d per cwt., seed and feed Oats and Barley. LAW and TINSLEY, Haymarket.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF BEEF. GILFILLAN and CO., Agents, Macquarie-place.

NOW LANDING and for SALE by the undersigned.— 10 quarter-casks fine old pale Jamaica Rum. SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

MALT.—Now landing ex Canaan, from London, 600 bushels MALT, on SALE, by HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seed and Produce Stores, 239, Pitt-street.

CAMDEN Pressed Oaten Hay, in bales and half-bales. S. NUTTER, Caledonian Wharf, King-street.

TO LAND ex Ben Lomond, Hams, Bacon, Cheese, Starch, Blue, Corn Flour, Barley, Oatmeal, Split Peas, Cocoa, Capers, Chocolate, De Roubaix Sperms, Currants, and Raisins. T. J. STUTCHBURY, Clarence-st.

DATES, Marmalade, Bottled Fruits, Black Currants, Jams, Currants, Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits, ½-lb. Sardines, Salad Oil, N. W. Cheese, Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar, Barry's Chicory, Red Herrings, Saltpetre, Soda, Teas, &c. T. J. STUTCHBURY, Clarence-street.

HARICOT BEANS for SALE, in lots to suit the trade. Prime sample. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

ONE CORNISH BOILER, 18 ft. 4 in. long x 5 ft. 2 in. diameter, with flue 3 ft. diameter, having steam dome, and all connections complete, for SALE. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

PRIME ENGLISH CHEESE at BRADY'S.

BEST CURRANTS, 6d per lb., at BRADY'S.

BEST SPERM CANDLES, 1s 4d per lb., at BRADY'S.

GREAT REDUCTION in the price of GROCERIES at BRADY'S.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES AT BRADY'S.

BRADY'S PURE TEAS and genuine COFFEES are unequalled. 3s. tea reduced to 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d. to 2s., 2s. to 1s. 6d.; 1s. 6d. coffee to 1s. 4d., 1s. 3d. to 1s. JOHN BRADY, 576, George-street, opposite Cathedral.

IMPORTANT to Families.—Groceries at lowest prices. E. TIGHE, opposite Haymarket clock.

STRONGEST and best-flavoured TEAS in the market, 2s and 2s 6d per lb., at E. TIGHE'S.

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CURRANTS, Raisins, Bottled Fruits, Pickles, and Preserves, at recent reductions. E. TIGHE.

PRIME Colonial Bacon, free from bone, 7½d to 8d per lb., by the side. E. TIGHE, opp. Haymarket clock.

IRON and Cedar BEDSTEADS, selling at half their first cost, to clear out. At R. M. Pite's, 161, Kent-st.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

A RESPECTABLE young Man is anxious to obtain EMPLOYMENT, in any capacity where the duties are light. Apply, by letter, to A. D., HERALD Office.

AN experienced respectable married Woman wants a SITUATION of trust. Address for a week, A. D., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG LADY desires an ENGAGEMENT as Preparatory Governess; is qualified to teach English, music, and singing. Address C. H., HERALD Office.

A Middle-aged Female Protestant wants a SITUATION as Plain COOK or General SERVANT in the country; can milk, make butter; good references; Maitland or Newcastle preferred. Address until Monday, J. G., Pierce, William-street.

EMPTY ROOM wanted to hire, for two nights in week. Send terms to G. A. D. S., HERALD Office.

KEROSENE.—Wanted, a Manufacturing CHEMIST, who thoroughly understands Distilling; a practical knowledge of Kerosene preferred, but not absolutely necessary. Address, with references, testimonials, and salary required, to John Mackenzie, care of Dr. Mackenzie, West Maitland.

FURNISHED COTTAGE.—Wanted, for three months, a genteel furnished Cottage, four rooms and kitchen with small garden; any of the suburbs; possession about 7th September. Address A. A. W., 401, George-street.

SITUATION wanted, in an Hotel, or Chop House Cook. Address A. H., Baker's Hotel, Cumberland-street.

SADDLE HAND wants EMPLOYMENT. Apply W. Gaydon, saddler, 16, William-st., Woolloomooloo.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, An ASSISTANT. H. Soltan, 535, Brickfield-hill.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a competent General Hand, to work by the week. 484, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, SITUATION, by a young Man, as Improver. R. R., HERALD Office.

TOBACCO CUTTING MACHINE.—Wanted, for a country tobacconist, a small MACHINE, price not to exceed £15. Address, stating details of its capabilities, to Mr. W. H. Aldis, at "The Corner."

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, by a young man of good experience, a SITUATION as assistant or storekeeper, for the country. Salary not so much an object. Good reference. Address J. H. M., Post Office, Rushcutter's Bay.

WANTED, to sell in Balmain, a Block of Land; also, several allotments, cheap. E. Ramsay.

WANTED, a Second-hand HARMONIUM, cheap; State price, J. B., care Mibell, news agent, Redfern.

WANTED, a CURRIER, for the country. Apply 407, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

WANTED to SELL, COAL TAR, in 26-gallon iron drums; 15s each. Houlgate, 8, Church-hill.

WANTED, a BAKER. Apply to A. Maclean, Redfern-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, No. 2, Hart-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as a Shepherd. Apply J. H., 96, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a MAN to make elastic-side boots. 22, Cooper-street, Strawberry-hills.

WANTED, a Servant GIRL. Apply at 9 o'clock Frankford Hotel, 281, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to LET, a small SHOP, in Pitt-street, with or without rooms. Apply Mrs. Weeks.

WANTED, a good second-hand Box MANGLE. Apply 93, John-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent FENCER, for fencing. None other need apply. 22, Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, a good pushing JUNIOR. E. Hollick, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a MAN, to drive a horse and cart. Apply W. Watts, Balmain.

WANTED, SITUATIONS, for General Servants and Housemaids. Registry Office, Darling-st., Balmain.

WANTED, a YOUTH, for rough work. Forbes Hotel, King and York streets.

WANTED, an educated YOUTH, as an Apprentice. Apothecaries' Hall, next Tattersall's Hotel, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a Basket Pony PHAETON. Apply at Holt's Carriage Bazaar, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, to purchase a Publican's LICENSE for cash. Apply to J. K. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-st.

WANTED, by a single young Man, a SITUATION, as groom or coachman. Address W. G., HERALD.

WANTED, single MEN, to make elastic side and light kip boots. Thomas Plummer, Waverley.

WANTED, respectable General SERVANT; must be able to wash well. Mrs. Pringle, 141, South H. R.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Club-house Hotel, Hunter and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, a GIRL, 14 years of age, to assist in housework. Mr. Brown, grocer, 86, Hunter-street.

WANTED, PUPILS, for the Piano. Terms, One Guinea per quarter. Pierce, agent, William-street.

WANTED, a Little GIRL, to mind children. Waterloo House, 83, South Head Road.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Wet-nurse. Address A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a SITUATION as Barmaid or Housemaid. A. H., 4, Jamison-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Dunn, 549, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse and make herself useful. Apply 549, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, to be taught the Rudiments of Surveying. 377, Bourke-street, opposite Wesleyan Chapel.

WANTED, a WETNURSE. H. Botman, 144, Woolloomooloo-street. Apply after 10.

WANTED, Families' Washing or Ironing, on reasonable terms. Mrs. Clarke, 1, Stephen-st., Missenden Road, Camperdown.

WANTED, a respectable young person as General SERVANT. Must be a good laundress and plain cook. 33, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, about 12 years. Mrs. Swyny, last house on the left hand, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED to RENT, HOTEL, in town, with furniture, license, &c. Must be well situated. Address Fides, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a PLACE as General Servant, by a young woman, well recommended. Mrs. Dunn's, 177, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a SITUATION as Barmaid in the country; Queensland preferred. M. M., HERALD Office, to the 30th.

WANTED, Cattle Drovers, Cook and Team Driver for overland party, Artesian Well-borer; Baker, for the country; Gardener and General Man Servant, Married Couple; Nurse Girl, for town. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for the Bowen Steam Saw Mills, a General MILL SAWYER; one that can hammer; none but competent hands need apply; wages, £3 10s per week. Apply to F. Lassetter and Co., George-st., Sydney.

WANTED, parties to TENDER for the supply of Pine and Cedar LOG TIMBER, at per 1000 feet; distance about forty miles; rafting or otherwise. SEAWARD, MARSH, and CO. Bowen, 9th August.

WANTED, BEDROOM and BOARD, by a young Person, in the house of a respectable widow who keeps no other lodgers. Address, stating terms, Kate, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a first-class COOK; French preferred. Also, a good plain COOK. None need apply unless fully competent. Inquire of Mr. Faucett, Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, for a country store, a young MAN, who understands the grocery trade and is willing to make himself generally useful; none other need apply. Church, Brothers, Wynyard-square. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, This Day.

APARTMENTS, with Board, &c. 38, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street North.

APARTMENTS, furnished and unfurnished, No. 2, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

APARTMENTS Vacant, Sitting-room and 2 or 3 Bedrooms, furnished. No. 3, Wynyard square East.

APARTMENTS Vacant, for a lady and gentleman. 14, Hunter-street, near Macquarie-street.

A COMFORTABLE furnished BEDROOM to LET, private residence, near city. 94, Forbes-street.

A LARGE Balcony ROOM vacant; also two small Bedrooms. 100, Liverpool-street, near Pitt-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Northumberland House, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

BOARD and Residence for two, private, Mrs. Turner's, 37, Stanley-street. A bath. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 20, Wynyard-square West. Inquire for Mrs. White.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Haggarty, Phillip-street, one door from the Government Printing Office.

BEDROOM, with fireplace, furnished, close to Church-hill, 6s per week. 169, Gloucester-street.

BEDROOM, furnished, to LET; also Office, 18, Bridge-street. Partial Board, if required.

BALMAIN.—To LET, COTTAGE, containing six rooms, kitchen, laundry, servant's rooms, &c., with good garden. Apply to Keep and Parsons, George-street, Sydney.

CHANGE OF AIR—healthiest locality around Sydney. Alma Cottage, St. Leonards, North Shore.

COTTAGE, 5 rooms WANTED, Woolloomooloo; not to exceed £1. White Swan, Shepherd's paddock.

FURNISHED ROOM to LET, water frontage, garden, &c. E. Ramsay, grocer and house agent.

HOTELS to LET in all parts of the city and suburbs. J. K. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

HOTEL.—To LET, corner HOUSE, near the shipping. Incoming moderate, rent low. J. K. Soady and Co.

KINGSTON RAIL STATION.—To be LET, a genteel family RESIDENCE. George Langhorne.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, in Macquarie-street, for two gentlemen. Home, HERALD Office.

SUPERIOR Apartments, furnished or unfurnished. T. M'Cormack, corner of William and Bourke streets.

SUITES of APARTMENTS VACANT, at Mr. Bray's, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, MARGATE HOUSE, Manly Beach. Apply W. H. Rolfe, Circular Quay, Sydney.

TO LET, a HOUSE of four rooms, with kitchen and water. A. Steel, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, Kingston Estate, HOUSE, 7 rooms, pantry, &c.; rent £45. F. E. Rishworth, 401, George-street.

TO LET, SHOP and Dwelling-house, with large back premises; good stand. F. E. Rishworth, 401, George-st.

TO LET, 146, Crown-street; 14s. a week; 4 rooms and kitchen, verandah and balcony. 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, a large light front ROOM, suitable for any light business. J. Walker, 233, Pitt-street.

TO LET, ADA COTTAGE, with stabling, in Sussex-street, near Liverpool-street. Apply on premises.

TO LET, The AUSTRALIAN ARMS, Sussex-street, near Bathurst-street. J. and J. Isbester, Phoenix Whf.

TO LET, No. 7, Tyrone-terrace, Orwell-street, Darlinghurst, 5 rooms, kitchen, copper, washhouse, bathroom, &c. Inquire at No. 1.

TO BUTCHERS.—To LET, the old-established Butcher's SHOP, formerly occupied by Mr. Bellis, George-street, Sydney. Apply to J. Johnson, on the premises.

TO LET, the RAILWAY FAMILY HOTEL, lease, License, and Furniture—a bargain. This hotel is indisputably one of the best hotels in Sydney. Apply to Mr. Albemarle Layard, Jamison-street.

TO LET, a comfortable Family RESIDENCE, containing six rooms, kitchen, servant's room, store and bath-room, with stable and wash-house attached. Apply at 21, Stanley-street.

TO LET, in George-street, near the Haymarket, the spacious PREMISES lately occupied by A. A. Dunnicliff and Co. Rent low. Apply to Messrs. Bailey and Newton; or Mrs. Morris, Carlo Cottage, Victoria-st.

TO LET, DASCOMBE VILLA, Station-street, Kingston, 8 rooms, in excellent repair; large garden, abundance of good water, &c. Apply to Mr. Furlonger, undertaker, Newtown Road, Newtown.

TO LET, at Paddington, Point Piper Road, near the Anglican and Catholic churches, a new stone HOUSE, containing nine rooms; bath-room, stables, outhouses, and every convenience. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, a HOUSE containing 6 rooms and kitchen, with verandah and balcony. Apply on the premises, 110, Stanley-street, near Bourke-street; or to T. Maher, Willow Tree, Pitt-street.

TO LET, at Stanmore, Newtown, a 6-roomed HOUSE, kitchen, servant's room, coachhouse, and stable; large garden, five minutes' walk from railway or 'bus. Apply J. Walker, 233, Pitt-street; key at Mr. Allen's, next house.

TO LET, or for SALE, ROSLYN COTTAGE, Prince's Road and Kellet-street, off Upper William-street; 6 rooms, bath, kitchen; coachhouse, stables, garden, and paddock. J. Te Kloot, 1, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

VERY Comfortable 4-roomed COTTAGE, with hall, to LET. 214, Castlereagh-street and Market-street.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 10s to 30s. Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

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